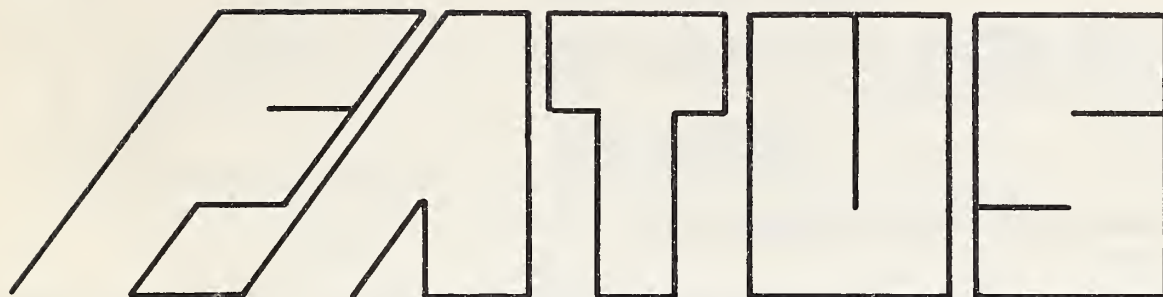


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DECEMBER 1972



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

International Monetary Reform:

Prerequisite for Long-Term Trade Growth

Principal Suppliers of

Agricultural Imports 1971/72

Export Fact Sheet

Ocean Transportation Highlights

Trade Statistics, July-October.

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Statistics Branch
Foreign Demand and Competition Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

International Monetary Reform: Prerequisite for Long-Term Trade Growth (see p. 9). Over the decades, U.S. agricultural trade has grown when the international monetary system has operated smoothly and declined when a particular system has not functioned properly. Monetary events in 1970 and 1971 brought to an end the postwar monetary era, but the December 1971 Smithsonian Agreement returned stability to the international monetary system for an interim period. About 43 percent of our agricultural exports are free to benefit from the currency realignment resulting from the Agreement.

* * * * *

Principal Suppliers of Agricultural Imports, 1971/72 (see p. 16). The United States imported agricultural products valued at \$6.04 billion during 1971/72 -- 4 percent above the prior fiscal year. Imports of supplementary products rose 7 percent to \$3.95 billion and accounted for all of the value gain. Major gains were in dutiable cattle, beef and veal, dairy products, sugar, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, and wine. Imports of complementary or noncompetitive agricultural products totaled \$2.09 billion, 2 percent less than a year earlier. Imports of coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, and rubber fell, while crude drugs, spices, tea, and carpet wool gained slightly.

Agricultural imports have been growing at an annual rate of about 7 percent since the mid-1960's. In 1971/72, 10 countries, including five developing countries, supplied nearly three-fifths of U.S. agricultural imports. In order of importance these countries were Brazil, Mexico, Australia, the Philippines, Canada, New Zealand, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, and the Netherlands.

* * * * *

Export Fact Sheet (see p. 31). This annual report highlights a wide variety of information on U.S. agricultural exports for the past fiscal year.

* * * * *

Ocean Freight Rate Highlights (see p. 35). Ocean freight rates for heavy grains showed significant increases in the third quarter of 1972. The rates for trade routes available increased from the second quarter an average 21 percent, to \$5.45 per ton. St. Lawrence River ports showed the largest increase, 58 percent above the prior quarter, and South Atlantic ports increased 39 percent. While much of the increase in freight rates could be traced to the increased trade between the United States and

USSR, rates were also reinforced by larger U.S. export sales to the longtime customers. Preliminary data indicate that rates in the fourth quarter are in a steep rise because of the strong demand for moving grain to USSR and the Far East.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports, July-October 1972 (see p. 38). U.S. exports of farm products totaled a record \$2.98 billion in July-October 1972 -- 27 percent above the previous high set in the same period a year earlier. Grain exports, up in value by two-thirds, accounted for the bulk of the increase. Other gains were made in cattle hides, poultry products, meats, nuts, soybeans, fruits, soybean meal, vegetables, tobacco, and flaxseed. But cotton exports were off by nearly half during July-October because of limited supplies.

Our exports to USSR advanced to \$195 million from only \$6 million a year earlier. Exports to Japan rose 48 percent to \$457 million, and to the European Community by 12 percent to \$637 million. Exports more than doubled to Mexico, Spain, and Yugoslavia. Except for Africa, all developing regions took more U.S. agricultural exports during July-October.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Imports, July-October 1972 (see p. 49). U.S. imports of farm products in July-October increased 8 percent to \$2.16 billion. There was a sharp advance in imports of supplementary or partially competitive products. Fresh-frozen beef, pork, cheese, fruits, vegetables, and some oilbearing materials were the main gainers. Imports of noncompetitive products rose slightly. Imports of natural rubber, tea, and cocoa beans were down from a year earlier.

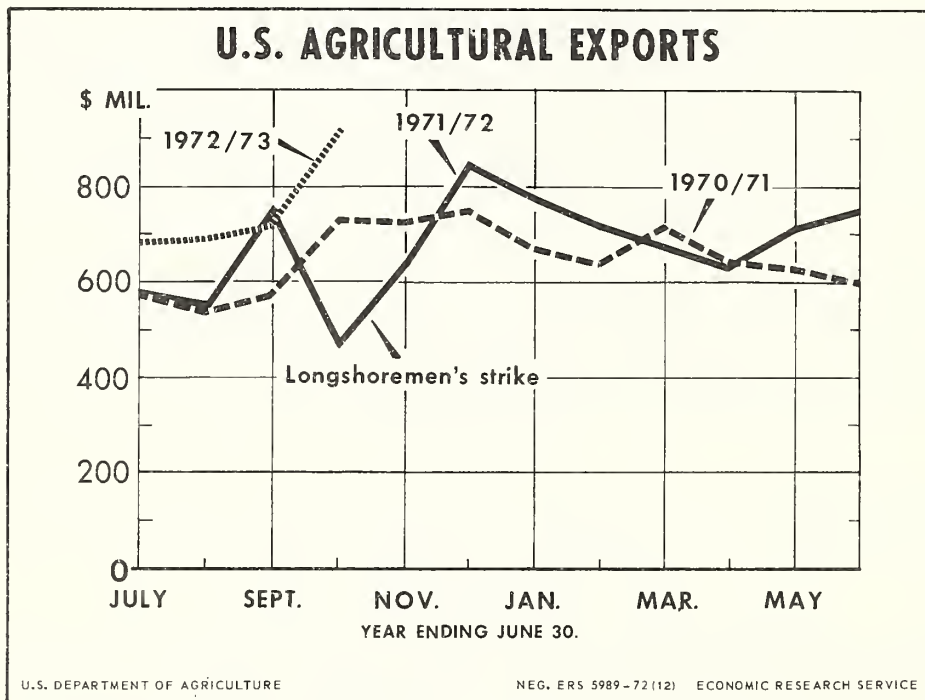
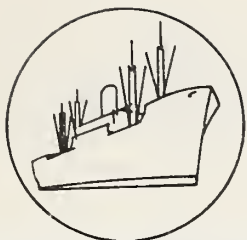


Figure 1



Trade News Roundup

FATUS TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

The Pendulum of India's Food Grain Output is Swinging: Production has declined 3.5 percent from 1970/71's record 108.4 million tons (includes pulses); a further drop to 94-97 million tons is likely for 1972/73. Monsoon rains were late and insufficient during 1972. Striking reductions are expected in rice for 1972/73 and coarse grain output will probably fall to the low levels of previous droughts. Food grain supplies may fall below 170 kilograms per capita, near the scant levels of drought years in the mid-1960's.

* * * * *

The Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA) will form a Caribbean Common Market on January 5, 1973, which becomes effective in May, to enable the member states to speak with a unified voice in anticipated negotiations for preferential treatment with the European Community. Such agreements could seriously affect U.S.-Caribbean trade.

* * * * *

Agricultural Attache in Argentina estimates that the 1972/73 wheat crop may rise to 8.0 million tons, up from 5.44 million last year. Planted area is up 15 percent and the weather has been excellent. Export availability could reach 3.5 to 4.0 million tons, the highest in 5 years. Brazil is expected to be top customer. Brazilian wheat imports are forecast to show a net 1972 increase of over 1 million tons following a wheat harvest disaster in Rio Grande de Sol.

* * * * *

Record in Major USSR Spring Grain Region: Kazakhstan, the major area producing spring-planted grains in the USSR, reports a record 28 million-ton grain harvest for 1972. The spring-planted grain area was expanded by more than a million hectares after severe damage to the winter grain crop.

* * * * *

Soviets Harvest More Cotton: Uzbekistan, which produces about 65 percent of total USSR cotton, reports a bumper 1972 crop and record sales to the State. Prospects of bumper harvests in other cotton areas foretell a cotton output above the 7.1 million tons previously expected.

* * * * *

Australia Sells First Cotton to the People's Republic of China. An Australian cotton cooperative is reported to have sold 8,000 bales of high quality cotton, worth \$1.25 million, to China for delivery from 1973 crop next spring.

* * * * *

Agricultural and food production has declined in Central America. Total 1972 agricultural production is estimated 3.3 percent below 1971; crop production is off about 4½ percent while livestock is estimated up 1½ percent. Costa Rica and El Salvador have posted gains in total output while Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama have declined.

* * * * *

Brazilian Beef Exports Broke Record in 1972. Brazil exported 160,000 tons of beef through October 5, 1972, 30 percent above 1971's volume. Estimated value of \$200 million could raise beef to third place among Brazil's agricultural exports, following coffee and sugar. Higher producer prices, a liberal export policy, and more capital and better financing have helped boost exports.

* * * * *

International Cocoa Agreement: An agreement was recently adopted by the United Nations Cocoa Conference and is currently open for signature. The object of the agreement is to prevent excessive price fluctuations that would be disadvantageous for both producer and consumer.

Preliminary information indicates Mexican farm output may drop about 3½ percent in 1972. Shortages of moisture in recent months have reduced estimates for many crops. Production of corn, the most important crop, is estimated down 12 percent in 1972. Estimates for dry beans, sorghum, and wheat are off 9, 14, and 5 percent, respectively.

* * * * *

A speech by Cuban President Dorticos on the 1971-75 plan cites a policy of gradually increasing sugar production without adversely affecting other sectors of the economy. Increases in rice, tobacco, fishing, vegetables, coffee, citrus fruit, and milk are slated, while the overall economy would grow 63 percent. Dorticos also acknowledged a current situation of serious foreign exchange constraints due to low sugar exports in the past two years.

* * * * *

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Spreads in Eastern Europe: Czechoslovakia has announced the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in several regions of Slovakia and has banned private travel to Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and the Carpathian Ukraine.

In August, 160 Romanian calves -- infected with type-0 virus -- were turned back at the Italian-Yugoslav border. Yugoslavia banned all transit movement of livestock and livestock products at the Yugoslav-Romanian border.

In October, Hungary confirmed the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in countries bordering on Romania.

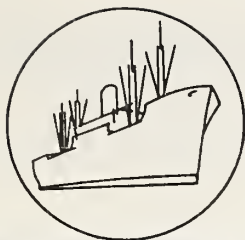


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SPECIAL in this issue

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORM: PREREQUISITE FOR LONG-TERM TRADE GROWTH

100900

by
O. Halbert Goolsby 1/

Government leaders, businessmen, and economists have desired a smoothly operating international monetary system for so long that the need for such a system is no longer questioned. Economic history shows that an efficiently operating system facilitates the expansion of international trade and thereby contributes to higher standards of living.

American farmers, along with others, benefited greatly during the last century from international monetary arrangements that operated smoothly; they suffered whenever arrangements did not function properly. As shown in figure 2, agricultural exports expanded greatly during the "golden age of the gold standard", roughly from 1875 to 1914. However, when the international monetary system broke down between World War I and World War II, agricultural exports plummeted. This sharp decline in large part was caused by the Great Depression, of course, but the Depression itself was in part caused by the breakdown of the international monetary system. Even without the Depression, merchants hardly would have been encouraged to enter into foreign transactions with exchange rates changing so radically. Fortunately, from the end of World War II until the end of the 1960's, the world has a smoothly operating system and agricultural exports once again expanded.

Figure 2 also shows that U.S. agricultural imports generally have moved parallel to our farm exports. Consequently, the American public in general has enjoyed the benefits of imported goods when the system was stable.

The objective of this article is to highlight the major monetary problems the United States and its trading partners now face, and to analyze the implications of recent changes in the monetary system for agricultural trade. However, it is useful first to briefly review the monetary system than now needs reforming.

The Bretton Woods System. The monetary system that worked so well from the end of World War II until very recently was partly planned. It also was partly the result of economic and political circumstances at the end of World War II. While the war was still being waged, ideas were put forward for a system to replace the disorganized international financial mechanism of the 1930's. Financial leaders of the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada met in Bretton Woods, N.H., in the summer of 1944 to discuss the matter. The principal objectives of the discussions were:

- To restore a properly working international monetary system with convertible currencies and stable exchange rates;
- To encourage a healthy and free flow of world trade;

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-- To enable individual countries to correct maladjustments without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prosperity.

After much discussion, these ideas were embodied in the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Thus, to some extent, the postwar monetary system was planned.

However, peace in 1945 brought problems of economic and financial reconstruction of unparalleled magnitude. There was inflation in practically all countries. There were accumulated shortages of consumer goods, of capital goods, and of working inventories at all levels of production. In most of Europe, there were the additional huge requirements growing out of war-time destruction and decapitalization. An enormous amount of investment was required to start an increase of production and then to raise it within a reasonable period of time to high and efficient levels.

Domestic savings were generally not adequate to this task. Consequently, there was an acute shortage of savings that tempted countries to rely excessively on credit creation. This contributed further to inflationary pressures. For Europe, these difficulties came to a head in 1947 when conditions were aggravated by widespread crop failures due to a very cold winter and a very dry summer.

It was then that large-scale aid was inaugurated by creating the Marshall Plan. In fact, the major part of the capital goods and working inventories required for reconstruction and development could be obtained only from the United States.

Before the Marshall Plan went into effect, the IMF made a substantial amount of financial resources available. However, the countries that subsequently obtained dollars under the Marshall Plan had no need to turn to the IMF. As a result, the U.S. dollar assumed the dominant position in world trade, payments, and capital movements. This development naturally led to the use of the dollar as an international reserve currency. Thus the dollar, rather than IMF credit as had been planned, became the underpinning of the postwar monetary system.

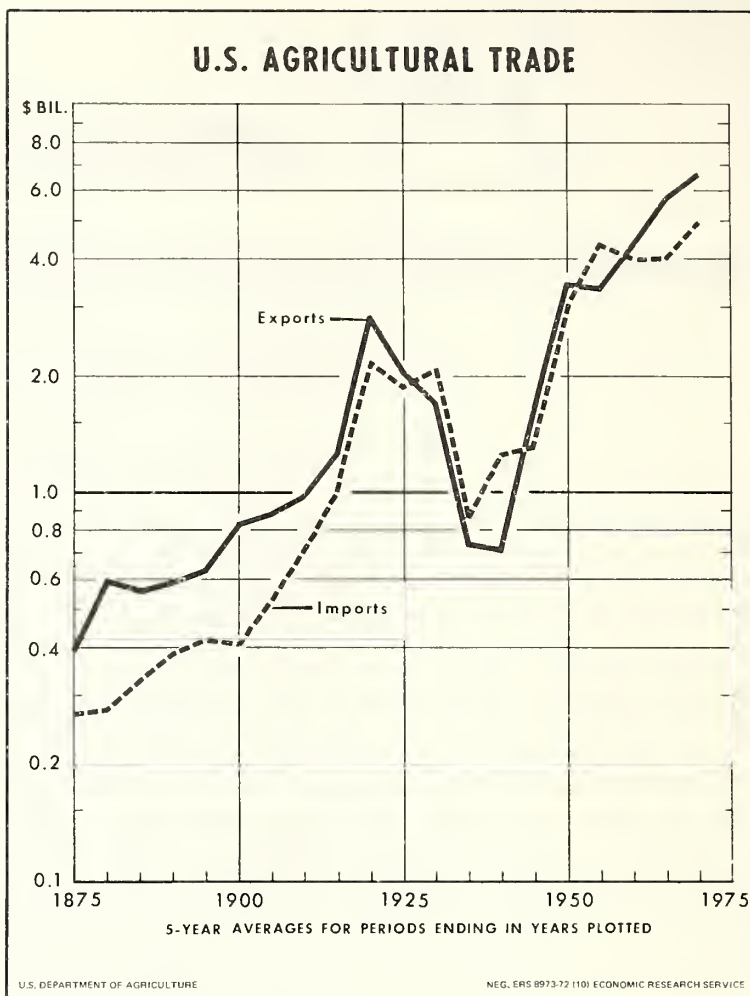


Figure 2

As the number and value of international transactions increased, and as the desire to increase reserves mounted, there was a need for larger dollar holdings by foreigners. This need was supplied by an outflow of dollars each year that was greater than the return flow. The annual difference between outflow and inflow was defined (along with any change in our gold supply) as the U.S. balance of payments deficit. But under the circumstances it was a deficit that was necessary if international liquidity was to increase.

Thus, the postwar monetary system can be characterized as one that generally required U.S. balance of payments deficits and stable, although not rigidly fixed, exchange rates.

Need for Reform. The need for reform can be viewed in a variety of ways. Some economists feel that the postwar system which evolved actually repeated many of the faults of the old gold standard. For example, the postwar system did not make use of a rational means of increasing international liquidity. Increases in liquidity were mostly a function of U.S. balance of payments deficits. Yet, in many years, particularly recently, the deficit did not bear any more relationship to the need for liquidity than did increases in the gold supply. Furthermore, the attachment to fixed exchange rates nearly matched the attachment under the old gold standard.

There were, however, some important differences. First, Special Drawing Rights (SDR's or paper gold) represent a rational attempt to match increases in international liquidity with increased needs. But in view of subsequent large U.S. balance of payment deficits, the issuance of 9.3 billion SDR's during 1970-72 might be considered to have been the right thing done at the wrong time.

Second, under the old gold standard, changes in the domestic money supply of a particular country largely were governed by the inflow or outflow of gold in response to balance of payments surpluses or deficits. However, automatic adjustment in a nation's money supply based on such balance of payments considerations is not always consistent with the full-employment economic policies introduced by most nations since World War II, and has been largely abandoned.

A second framework of analysis is that the postwar system outlived its usefulness when the basic conditions present during the creation of the system disappeared. This approach focuses on the unique positions of the United States in the system. As long as the U.S. gold supply was greater than foreign dollar holdings, or as long as the United States had a trade surplus, there was confidence in the dollar and the system was on a sound basis. However, confidence was weakened as foreign dollar holdings surpassed our gold holdings in the early 1960's. It was weakened quite seriously when it became obvious that the United States would incur a balance of trade deficit in 1971 for the first time in many decades.

Within this context, the analysis then focuses on why the U.S. position weakened. The answer to this can be classified relative to three different time periods. Over the long run, Europe and Japan fully recovered from the war and have become increasingly competitive with the United States. Secondly, available data strongly suggest that, since 1965, the U.S. competitive position has weakened considerably as a result of domestic inflation. And finally, in mid-1971 the U.S. economy gathered upward momentum not matched by cyclical developments in U.S. markets overseas, causing a greater rate of growth in imports than exports. Even in 1970, during a mild recession, we had only a \$2.1 billion trade surplus, half as large as the average in the 1960's. With all these forces operating against an improvement in our trade position, with a trade deficit shaking confidence in the dollar, and with the dollar as the foundation of the monetary system, the time had come for a basic change in the system.

The need for reform was reinforced by two other considerations. First, the United States could have opted for a very tight fiscal and monetary policy as a means of restoring

confidence in the dollar. However, a very tight policy would have reduced growth in national income and increased the unemployment rate. This would mean that economic growth, or the lack of it, would serve as a means for promoting and maintaining the international monetary system rather than the monetary system promoting economic growth.

Second, most countries can devalue their currencies to restore confidence in their currencies. Since World War II, this alternative generally was assumed to be closed to the United States because of the dollar's position in the system. The dollar was the "numeraire" or the yardstick measuring the value of other currencies and should not be changed. More importantly, it was felt that any change of the dollar vis a vis gold would be followed by a corresponding change made in currency values by nearly all, if not all, of our major trading partners. This would only result in a general increase in the price of gold without an effective devaluation of the dollar. Despite this general belief, the dollar was devalued in 1971, as part of a package of U.S. economic moves. However, it was a difficult and complex process, and a smoothly operating system requires less disturbing means of adjustment for a key currency.

More could be said regarding the need for reform in the system. However -- whether one takes the view that the system contained inherent weaknesses, or that changes in basic conditions forced a change in the system, or some combination of these two viewpoints -- the international monetary system in 1971 clearly required an overhaul.

Progress in Reforming the System. Between August 15, 1971, and mid-December 1972, the following steps were taken toward reform:

- (1) By cutting the link between the dollar and gold, the role of gold was reduced;
- (2) The dollar was devalued;
- (3) More flexibility in exchange rates was accomplished through wider margins around established values;
- (4) Some recognition of responsibility for the adjustment procedure was implicitly expressed by nations with recurring balance of payments surpluses when these nations appreciated their currencies and lowered, to a small extent, some of their trade barriers, especially on U.S. agricultural exports;
- (5) A report was issued by the Executive Directors of the IMF on the reform of the international monetary system;
- (6) A committee was established, the Committee of Twenty, to study this report and to recommend to the Board of Governors of the IMF measures necessary for the reform of the system;
- (7) And finally, and perhaps most importantly, a rededication to the principle of international cooperation was generally expressed in the speeches delivered at annual IMF meeting in September 1972.

However, caution is necessary in judging the progress that has been made in each of these steps. While the role of gold has been reduced, there is strong resistance by many foreign nations to any action that would destroy over a short period of time the role of gold in international monetary affairs. Although the dollar was devalued by an average 10-12 percent relative to the currencies of developed nations, the reactions by the less developed nations to the Smithsonian Agreement reduced the average for all nations to around 5-6 percent. Furthermore, the effects of (1) nontariff barriers and (2) the floating of the British pound on June 23, 1972, (along with the currencies of

some 15 other smaller markets) reduce the effective devaluation of the dollar obtained at the Smithsonian meeting. Wider margins appear to be effective so far in diminishing speculative flows of short-term capital, but offer little in long-term flexibility in exchange rates. While some trading partners of the United States moved to reduce restrictions on our exports, strong resistance was reported on the part of surplus nations to the U.S. suggestion that disproportionate gains in reserves be used as an indicator that some nations need to appreciate their currency. The IMF's report on the reform of the monetary system, while extremely useful, merely spells out the various problems and discusses the pros and cons of the various solutions to these problems. It does not recommend which solutions should be adopted.

Thus, there are difficult, complicated, and controversial issues still to be resolved. Fortunately, however, there are certain principles underlying monetary reform that already command widespread, if not universal, support.

Future Direction of Reform. Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz specified in his speech before the IMF on September 26, 1972, six principles which he felt the world monetary community could support:

First, there is mutual interest in encouraging freer trade in goods and services and the flow of capital to the places where it can contribute most to economic growth. The Secretary stated that the world must avoid a breakup into antagonistic blocs. It is further recognized, however, that freer trade must be reconciled with the need of each country to avoid abrupt changes that would seriously disrupt production and employment.

A second fundamental is the need to develop a common code of conduct to foster a free and open international economic order. Some basic rules, such as "no competitive devaluations" and "most-favored-nation treatment" have served the world well, but these and other rules need to be brought up to date. Without such rules, cooperation on a day-to-day basis is not possible.

Third, in shaping these rules we must recognize the need for clear disciplines and standards of behavior to guide the international adjustment process -- a crucial gap in the Bretton Woods system. Secretary Shultz, in this context, placed strong emphasis on the need for countries with a surplus to contribute to the adjustment procedure, since every surplus is matched by a deficit. Continuous surpluses, therefore, mean continuous deficits. In the past, these deficits were incurred by the United States. For many years, the United States could tolerate deficits, but such deficits today lead to serious unemployment pressures.

Fourth, while insisting on the need for adjustment, nations should be left considerable flexibility in the manner in which they correct balance of payment deficits or surpluses. Flexibility in changing exchange rates is one important means, but fiscal, monetary, incomes, and other policies are also valid.

Fifth, the monetary and trading systems of the West are highly interrelated and complex. As monetary rules are changed, incentives for trade liberalization must be sought. Ways must be found to better integrate the work of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the IMF.

Finally, it is widely recognized that no system will be stable and well-functioning unless it rests upon policies that promote domestic growth and price stability in the major countries.

Preparing a more detailed outline for monetary reform is the next necessary step. The Committee of Twenty has incorporated into its structure the necessary administrative machinery to accomplish this task.

Meaning for Agricultural Trade. With so many complex factors involved and with the lack of time, data, and experience, it is impossible to quantitatively state the influence recent events have had, and future changes will have, on agricultural trade. Therefore, this article can only form an analytical framework by stating qualitatively the influence of various factors and suggesting the extent to which these factors may offset each other. The two primary factors from the agricultural viewpoint are the currency realignments resulting from the Smithsonian Agreement and the degree of flexibility that might be introduced into a reformed system.

The currency realignment influences overseas demand for our commodities as well as influencing our competitive position.

Dollar devaluation in general lowered the prices of commodities from the United States in terms of the currency of importing nations. However, 47 nations devalued with the United States against gold and no price changes for our commodities occurred in these countries. Just under a third of our farm exports go to these countries. Furthermore, eight nations devalued against gold more than we did, and thereby the prices of our commodities in those nations are higher than before. Fortunately, these countries take less than 4 percent of our farm exports. 2/

About 64 percent of our exports go to 62 nations that permitted the dollar to devalue. However, a small portion of these exports, about 4.7 percent, are under P.L. 480, and in such cases price changes in terms of local currencies are not important as a variable influencing the level of our exports. Another estimated 30 percent of our exports to these 62 nations are hampered by nontariff barriers. Thus, only 65 percent of our exports to nations that appreciated their currency (or roughly 43 percent of our total farm exports) are free to benefit from dollar devaluation.

The commodities most subject to nontariff barriers are grains. Most major importers of wheat, feed grains, and rice have import systems which insulate domestic prices from world prices. Consequently, the commodity groups which will gain most from currency realignment are soybeans and products and cotton -- products not extensively grown in other developed nations. The United States has consistently pushed for trade liberalization as part of the monetary reform to ameliorate the effects of nontariff trade barriers.

Two other factors tend to dampen the benefits of devaluation. World demand for some commodities is relatively inelastic. In developed nations with relatively high incomes, a small decrease in the price of necessities will not increase consumption very much. The extent of this influence of course will vary from commodity to commodity. Also, foreign retail prices of U.S. commodities could remain unchanged in foreign markets even though purchase prices to importers, wholesalers, processors, and retailers may be lower. Any of these could increase their profit margins by holding steady the price at which they sell, allowing no incentive for the consumer to increase consumption. Competition might force lower retail prices, but in some countries government import agencies, internal marketing systems, or other arrangements preclude much competition.

While devaluation of the dollar may have increased demand for U.S. commodities in some overseas markets, it has not increased our competitive position relative to a number of third-country suppliers if these suppliers offset the effect of U.S. devaluation by devaluing along with us. Even when our competitors did not devalue with us, to receive any competitive benefit from devaluation, we must also have the same access to a particular market as our competitors. For example, the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) gives an advantage to French over U.S. grains in Germany, even though

2/ Excluded from these calculations, and those that follow, are exports to the USSR, Eastern Europe (except Yugoslavia), and several other political entities that are not members of the IMF. Less than 5 percent of exports, in prior years, went to these nations.

the franc was appreciated relative to the dollar. Also, export subsidies under the CAP could prevent the United States from gaining an advantage through devaluation over French exports to nations outside the Common Market.

In nations where national purchasing agencies buy domestically and sell internationally, a more indirect subsidy program may result. Such an agency can buy at a domestic price which would require a particular world market price. Some nations badly need foreign exchange and, in a situation of oversupply, will sell at whatever world market price is necessary to move the commodity. This price, when translated back into a domestic price at the appreciated rate, may be below that which the purchasing agency paid the domestic producer. In such a case the purchasing agency, as a government entity, can absorb the difference.

Some of our farm trade competitors that let the United States gain a competitive advantage from currency realignment (that is, let the dollar devalue) are: Australia and France for grains; Turkey for tobacco; and Spain and Morocco for citrus fruits. But some major competitors also devalued to offset the U.S. devaluation: for grains, Argentina and Canada; for tobacco, Greece; for cotton, Brazil, Mexico, and the Sudan; for citrus fruits, Egypt; and for rice, Thailand. The U.S. competitive position declined relative to South Africa, a large exporter of citrus and canned fruit and, in some years feed grains, and against Israel -- a strong competitor in citrus fruits.

The controversy over flexibility versus stability in exchange rates has been greatly debated for a number of years and has ramifications for agricultural trade. As with all major controversies, there are strong arguments for both positions and in the long run a balanced approach between the two is needed.

In trade, wider margins are of some concern since the value of future payments becomes less certain for both importer and exporter. This increased risk can be passed on to foreign currency speculators, but the greater the risk the greater the cost of using the speculator's service. This increase in cost, if very significant, might put marginal export operations out of the international market. Consequently, there is pressure from the trade to maintain a reasonable rate of stability in the exchange rate regime. However, as mentioned above, there are pressures to introduce more flexibility into the system. Stability may stimulate trade, and larger exports may create more jobs, but too much rigidity may also impede a nation from following expansionary monetary policies that could lead to greater employment. Thus, there is a need to strike a balance.

In conclusion, agricultural trade will benefit from currency realignment. However, benefits are diminished by a number of factors. Furthermore, our farm exports will benefit by the eventual construction of a new international monetary system.

In the meantime, the interim system is working well enough to permit the expansion of trade. Even during 1971/72, which included several months when most major currencies were floating, our farm exports hit a new record. Furthermore, another record is forecast for the current fiscal year. To the extent that expanding agricultural exports strengthen the U.S. balance of payments, some of the world's monetary problems will be easier to solve.



SPECIAL in this issue

PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, 1971/72

The United States purchased \$6.04 billion worth of agricultural imports in 1971/72. Over nine-tenths came from 50 countries. Although agricultural imports increased only 4 percent above the 1970/71 level, the smallest rise in several years, they were 36 percent over the 1966/67 level, an indication of the growing importance of the American market to foreign suppliers (table 1).

Complementary (noncompetitive) agricultural imports declined 2 percent to \$2.09 billion in 1971/72. Coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, and crude rubber fell. Only crude drugs, spices, tea, and carpet wool gained slightly.

Traditionally, U.S. coffee imports have accounted for over one-half of our complementary agricultural imports. In 1971/72, coffee purchases were about equal to 1969/70. Although quantity gained by 6 percent, lower prices resulted in a 4-percent value reduction. Until recent years, most coffee imports originated in Latin America. With growing U.S. demand for soluble coffee, imports from Latin America have been declining while entries from several African suppliers have increased considerably. But in 1971/72, imports picked up from Mexico, El Salvador, Colombia, and Brazil. Imports from most African countries fell in 1971/72.

U.S. imports of crude rubber from Thailand, Indonesia, and Liberia gained in 1971/72, but fell from Malaysia. Imports of carpet wool from New Zealand gained sharply, accounting for over half of the rise of this commodity. Cocoa imports from Africa dropped, but rose from most Latin American producers.

Supplementary (competitive) agricultural imports rose 7 percent to \$3.95 billion, accounting for all of the value gain in total U.S. agricultural imports in 1971/72. Increased entries of cane sugar from the Philippines, Australia, and Peru accounted for one-third of the gain in supplementary products.

Imports of fruits, nuts, and vegetables climbed to \$609 million in 1971/72, 5 percent above year-earlier imports. The United States substantially increased its imports of fruits, nuts, and vegetables from most foreign suppliers.

Imports of hides and skins declined slightly to \$104 million in 1971/72. Major sources were Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Canada, and New Zealand.

The United States purchased fats, oils, oilseeds, and oilnuts valued at \$207 million, 6 percent less than a year earlier. Since 1966, the Philippines has supplied over one-half of our imports in this group. In 1971/72, entries of fats, oils, and oilnuts from the Philippines fell 19 percent to \$97 million, accounting for more than the total value decline in this commodity group. U.S. imports of oils and oilbearing materials from

Malaysia, Italy, and Tunisia rose significantly in 1971/72. But imports fell from Indonesia, Japan, Sudan, and Spain.

U.S. imports of dutiable cattle and meats continued a steady uptrend in 1971/72, rising 9 percent to \$1.21 billion. The share of dutiable cattle and meats in total U.S. farm imports increased steadily from 14 percent in 1965/66 to 20 percent in 1971/72. Imports from Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Mexico, and Canada accounted for 90 percent of our cattle and meat purchases in 1971/72.

U.S. agricultural imports, growing at an annual rate of 7 percent since 1966, continue to be heavily concentrated in products supplied by the developing countries. In 1971/72, 10 countries, including five developing countries, supplied 59 percent of our farm imports. In order of importance, these countries were Brazil, Mexico, Australia, the Philippines, Canada, New Zealand, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, and the Netherlands. These 10 major suppliers accounted for 40-50 percent of U.S. imports of hides and skins, coffee, fruits, nuts and vegetables, and dairy products; 51-64 percent of our carpet wool, grains and grain preparations, and apparel wool; and 65-80 percent of the cane sugar, dutiable cattle, and fats, oils, oilseeds, and oilnuts.

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED COMPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS									
	TOTAL	COMPLE- MENTARY	SUPPLE- MENTARY	COFFEE, GREEN	RUBBER, CRUDE	COCOA BEANS	CARPET WOOL	BANANAS	TEA	SPICES
-- 1,000 DOLLARS --										
TOTAL										
1967	4,452,662	1,786,245	2,666,417	976,124	169,122	144,933	53,444	181,610	57,562	44,378
1968	4,656,262	1,811,289	2,844,973	1,029,327	163,671	133,084	42,972	175,890	56,660	37,898
1969	4,931,316	1,858,769	3,072,547	979,248	229,924	125,444	44,373	182,561	57,144	46,857
1970	5,591,879	2,141,087	3,450,792	1,095,659	281,474	207,092	38,580	181,418	53,923	51,514
1971	5,827,870	2,143,789	3,684,081	1,161,367	205,701	190,315	31,414	192,751	60,801	56,960
1972	6,041,240	2,091,985	3,949,255	1,110,844	202,570	169,932	40,397	177,888	68,916	59,691
(01) BRAZIL										
1967	464,372	341,807	122,565	283,060	234	34,443	195	0	277	1,884
1968	515,841	386,663	129,178	336,487	66	19,430	309	0	259	1,995
1969	526,268	371,265	155,003	316,076	59	25,473	139	0	124	2,287
1970	526,593	374,119	152,793	294,861	26	46,192	12	45	312	3,065
1971	564,544	369,719	195,825	293,044	141	31,665	17	0	901	5,871
1972	617,331	430,260	187,071	342,404	245	37,885	57	0	1,308	2,548
(02) MEXICO										
1967	328,808	70,664	258,144	55,272	0	3,177	0	440	0	584
1968	354,270	73,247	281,023	54,735	0	3,024	0	721	0	698
1969	435,067	73,400	361,667	52,106	0	4,109	0	314	0	728
1970	526,593	87,429	439,164	69,412	0	4,479	0	423	0	449
1971	491,726	79,968	411,758	61,057	0	1,481	0	344	0	691
1972	536,195	83,609	452,586	57,725	48	4,577	0	146	0	481
(03) AUSTRALIA										
1967	269,682	785	268,897	0	0	112	142	0	0	5
1968	286,922	546	286,376	0	0	144	239	0	0	0
1969	307,178	952	306,226	0	0	471	260	0	0	0
1970	395,045	487	394,558	0	0	0	225	0	2	0
1971	339,238	1,057	338,181	414	0	19	81	0	2	131
1972	408,834	1,746	407,088	69	0	949	83	0	2	82
(04) PHILIPPINES										
1967	279,479	8,733	270,746	0	53	0	0	0	0	0
1968	314,465	4,717	309,748	0	160	0	0	304	0	20
1969	294,179	4,559	289,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
1970	292,843	6,285	286,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	361,105	4,869	356,236	157	15	0	0	0	0	1
1972	368,611	7,606	361,004	1,198	186	0	0	0	1	0
(05) CANADA										
1967	223,025	13,511	209,514	0	0	0	85	0	2,712	15
1968	214,432	16,279	198,153	0	0	0	52	1	2,906	11
1969	236,201	18,877	217,324	0	0	0	83	0	3,330	8
1970	275,237	20,394	254,843	0	0	0	28	0	3,371	41
1971	328,908	21,995	306,913	0	0	0	64	0	3,502	16
1972	321,631	22,892	298,740	0	109	0	3	0	4,427	44
(06) NEW ZEALAND										
1967	154,449	26,627	127,822	0	0	289	26,130	0	0	0
1968	155,865	18,307	137,558	0	0	518	17,459	0	0	0
1969	179,599	20,471	159,128	0	0	185	19,996	0	0	0
1970	182,060	21,575	160,485	0	0	242	21,031	0	0	0
1971	212,185	18,258	193,927	0	0	252	17,617	0	0	0
1972	222,326	25,235	197,091	0	0	262	24,357	0	0	43
(07) COLOMBIA										
1967	165,875	152,804	13,071	152,700	0	37	0	29	0	0
1968	167,657	152,889	14,768	152,575	0	14	0	206	0	0
1969	159,420	145,460	13,960	144,844	0	84	0	441	0	15
1970	198,060	180,304	17,756	175,936	0	0	0	3,986	0	0
1971	175,625	161,922	13,703	155,993	0	0	0	5,519	0	0
1972	195,589	178,530	17,059	170,858	1	0	0	6,950	0	3
(08) DENMARK										
1967	108,809	921	107,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
1968	105,784	3,718	102,066	0	0	0	5	0	1	9
1969	125,147	14,319	110,828	0	0	0	27	0	0	32
1970	144,667	11,293	133,374	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1971	162,937	3,389	159,548	0	0	0	28	0	1	17
1972	165,807	2,388	163,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
(09) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC										
1967	120,410	27,309	93,101	14,047	0	12,194	0	268	0	31
1968	134,743	29,602	105,141	16,321	0	12,213	0	74	0	2
1969	137,546	26,786	110,760	12,185	0	13,584	0	311	0	4
1970	186,562	47,103	139,459	20,288	0	25,240	0	23	0	21
1971	159,205	37,706	121,499	21,829	0	13,070	0	389	0	16
1972	160,894	34,874	126,020	15,547	0	14,573	0	61	0	33
(10) NETHERLANDS										
1967	100,094	12,853	87,241	8	0	1	0	0	3,832	1,046
1968	109,368	16,135	93,233	0	0	3	0	0	4,274	783
1969	127,996	16,991	111,005	0	0	0	64	4	3,278	691
1970	143,720	17,281	126,439	0	0	3	0	2	2,035	885
1971	158,313	27,855	130,458	0	0	8	0	0	2,536	1,324
1972	151,795	20,516	131,279	0	1	0	0	0	2,910	2,205

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMUNITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS						HIDES AND SKINS	GRAINS AND PREP.	DAIRY PROD.	OTHER SUPP. & COMP. PRODUCTS
	SUGAR, CANE	DUTYABLE CATTLE AND MEATS	FRUITS, NUTS, & VEGETABLES	FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, OILNUTS	TOBACCO, UNMO.	APPAREL WOOL				
-- 1,000 DOLLARS --										
TOTAL										
1967	571,629	679,270	370,378	182,073	126,100	113,180	66,512	46,263	133,226	536,858
1968	610,923	764,318	435,388	207,392	141,695	108,017	64,762	47,551	85,785	550,920
1969	639,229	878,297	499,550	203,126	130,080	96,080	63,637	53,644	101,136	600,986
1970	685,738	1,079,435	517,085	191,365	136,316	76,582	52,775	62,039	112,101	768,783
1971	745,082	1,107,868	578,123	219,690	139,650	39,176	115,948	73,839	125,552	783,633
1972	832,428	1,211,669	608,951	207,001	159,225	22,475	104,478	83,309	140,183	841,283
(01) BRAZIL										
1967	72,741	6,252	11,943	16,650	2,171	1,245	5,256	228	146	27,647
1968	76,294	7,040	12,062	18,805	2,852	1,617	4,122	311	34	34,158
1969	79,679	17,400	18,009	25,784	2,837	609	4,439	1,115	32	32,206
1970	83,482	13,716	14,983	20,965	2,890	973	4,007	342	113	40,928
1971	110,002	37,943	15,697	14,257	3,332	416	5,223	1,269	268	44,498
1972	89,095	39,013	25,979	15,134	4,182	17	1,463	1,097	244	56,660
(02) MEXICO										
1967	70,140	61,253	93,584	2,323	1,906	0	283	123	3	39,720
1968	69,197	69,644	102,294	3,932	3,084	5	178	273	1	46,484
1969	86,127	93,152	145,752	4,580	2,574	0	166	572	35	44,852
1970	96,884	124,918	181,251	6,131	2,352	0	222	460	7	39,605
1971	86,457	110,901	181,696	3,730	2,431	0	217	571	7	42,143
1972	94,927	130,303	185,303	5,710	3,582	0	26	601	10	52,756
(03) AUSTRALIA										
1967	22,086	178,350	472	267	0	51,215	1,341	455	5,508	9,729
1968	26,693	195,395	2,133	124	3	48,427	1,077	784	4,017	7,886
1969	26,410	210,039	2,973	64	1	49,335	1,403	903	7,657	7,652
1970	29,941	298,579	2,593	231	2	40,731	1,241	2,764	9,271	9,465
1971	27,332	261,429	6,412	8	21	18,230	1,936	2,349	9,157	11,717
1972	38,341	322,376	4,180	22	6	12,406	1,088	3,655	13,117	12,458
(04) PHILIPPINES										
1967	145,547	0	21,219	97,540	5,059	0	20	8	1	10,032
1968	155,195	6	26,009	121,937	5,735	0	0	8	0	5,091
1969	139,915	0	35,746	105,871	7,393	2	0	16	0	5,191
1970	146,533	0	27,202	102,713	7,498	0	0	39	0	8,858
1971	190,717	0	36,218	120,329	7,151	0	0	67	1	6,449
1972	221,385	0	31,335	97,532	9,316	0	0	137	1	7,521
(05) CANADA										
1967	1	78,694	27,206	1,272	150	415	4,063	30,506	11,426	66,480
1968	1	77,239	30,685	817	247	609	4,335	26,802	3,455	67,272
1969	1	81,132	33,655	775	218	464	5,833	29,390	3,290	78,022
1970	0	95,972	29,773	5,231	162	232	5,492	34,952	5,195	94,788
1971	0	109,679	32,882	6,008	917	310	15,218	35,533	7,233	117,546
1972	0	108,819	28,941	5,717	1,074	116	13,904	45,278	5,183	108,016
(06) NEW ZEALAND										
1967	0	59,879	1,776	93	0	14,037	19,100	1	18,381	14,763
1968	0	87,080	416	103	0	10,455	19,709	2	13,626	6,497
1969	0	104,340	825	127	0	10,273	19,551	2	17,551	6,749
1970	0	111,989	1,078	94	0	8,192	10,550	2	21,557	7,325
1971	0	137,505	1,439	0	0	5,181	16,750	0	24,112	9,329
1972	0	142,749	2,119	1	0	1,582	17,116	1	23,393	10,703
(07) COLOMBIA										
1967	8,845	0	15	27	1,852	0	61	37	0	2,272
1968	10,261	0	48	15	2,208	83	30	78	0	2,139
1969	10,077	0	84	6	2,222	0	156	3	0	1,488
1970	11,958	0	78	10	2,822	0	158	734	0	2,378
1971	7,778	6	269	26	2,349	0	587	88	0	3,010
1972	9,399	211	564	9	3,062	0	75	49	0	4,408
(08) DENMARK										
1967	1	81,370	473	1,255	0	0	819	791	14,135	9,954
1968	1	81,373	351	1,264	0	0	200	1,292	9,046	12,242
1969	1	87,753	1,875	1,943	1	0	180	1,566	8,860	22,909
1970	1	103,852	48	897	0	0	142	2,106	14,318	23,300
1971	1	115,406	47	752	656	0	11,152	2,578	16,618	15,681
1972	1	121,514	68	670	985	0	9,009	2,555	16,754	14,210
(09) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC										
1967	81,549	2	2,190	0	2,798	0	7	191	19	7,114
1968	89,702	1,440	2,937	1	4,771	0	0	1	0	7,281
1969	92,699	4,601	3,440	1	4,769	0	0	93	1	5,858
1970	120,092	4,121	5,076	49	5,109	0	0	93	0	6,450
1971	100,708	2,471	6,602	65	5,668	0	0	254	13	8,120
1972	98,706	5,724	8,530	7	6,049	0	0	211	2	11,451
(10) NETHERLANDS										
1967	0	45,907	3,324	8,234	43	0	682	1,480	4,343	31,194
1968	1	53,211	3,084	6,902	162	9	427	1,751	4,504	34,257
1969	1	65,744	2,790	9,556	144	0	422	1,618	5,726	37,958
1970	1	74,149	2,864	10,771	23	0	211	1,591	5,128	46,057
1971	2	72,991	2,570	5,868	6,585	0	906	1,757	6,745	57,021
1972	421	74,324	2,755	6,217	6,039	0	798	2,172	7,853	46,093

CONTINUED--

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED COMPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS									
	TOTAL	COMPLE- MENTARY	SUPPLE- MENTARY	COFFEE, GREEN	RUBBER, CRUDE	COCOA BEANS	CARPET WOOL	BANANAS	TEA	SPICES
-- 1,000 DOLLARS --										
(11) FRANCE										
1967	78,236	8,529	69,707	0	0	0	235	0	6	297
1968	77,721	10,144	67,577	0	0	0	600	0	17	260
1969	88,495	8,281	80,214	0	0	5	446	0	13	285
1970	97,401	8,500	88,901	0	0	0	150	0	4	398
1971	107,863	9,499	98,364	0	0	0	75	0	11	442
1972	129,560	10,524	119,035	0	0	6	142	0	4	389
(12) ARGENTINA										
1967	104,435	13,557	90,878	0	0	0	12,922	0	153	37
1968	111,698	13,540	98,158	62	0	16	12,509	0	428	32
1969	117,846	12,189	105,657	92	0	0	11,114	0	620	25
1970	111,811	9,049	102,762	0	0	0	7,984	0	377	26
1971	106,295	7,723	98,572	0	0	0	5,848	0	884	31
1972	127,915	8,553	119,362	0	0	7	6,116	0	1,342	35
(13) MALAYSIA										
1967	68,785	63,353	5,432	692	60,000	0	0	0	241	431
1968	74,273	69,253	5,020	1,618	65,113	0	0	0	369	509
1969	117,126	109,541	7,585	0	107,533	0	0	0	229	826
1970	146,697	139,147	7,550	1,328	134,551	0	0	0	337	1,428
1971	117,460	107,466	9,994	1,926	98,570	0	0	0	319	3,772
1972	126,281	102,143	24,138	7,244	90,613	16	0	0	216	2,259
(14) INDONESIA										
1967	131,104	123,050	8,054	25,914	68,114	0	0	0	5,357	19,933
1968	124,637	119,171	5,466	39,338	54,255	88	0	0	4,759	17,545
1969	121,811	116,724	5,087	33,207	54,019	0	0	0	6,669	20,862
1970	129,142	120,572	8,570	31,448	64,541	1	0	0	5,386	16,520
1971	127,804	112,931	14,873	43,139	45,276	0	0	0	7,755	14,105
1972	121,960	109,120	12,839	29,018	49,653	0	0	0	8,187	19,066
(15) SPAIN										
1967	59,829	1,417	58,412	0	0	0	304	0	0	390
1968	64,527	1,491	63,036	0	0	0	111	0	0	574
1969	77,565	1,170	76,395	0	0	0	80	0	0	473
1970	75,899	1,474	74,425	0	0	0	10	0	0	718
1971	91,932	3,219	88,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	734
1972	112,828	12,163	100,665	0	0	0	19	0	0	782
(16) PERU										
1967	76,108	21,181	54,927	19,985	2	17	0	123	0	5
1968	86,969	22,537	64,432	21,676	0	60	0	62	0	16
1969	87,341	20,784	66,557	20,040	9	58	0	0	0	24
1970	73,296	27,538	45,758	26,478	0	303	0	0	0	70
1971	99,627	30,270	69,357	29,504	0	0	0	0	0	28
1972	112,264	24,030	88,234	22,693	0	0	26	0	0	0
(17) HONDURAS										
1967	65,990	58,221	7,769	7,538	0	0	0	50,200	0	275
1968	61,921	55,221	6,700	10,190	0	0	0	44,200	0	54
1969	72,029	61,073	10,956	11,831	0	0	0	47,536	0	68
1970	76,622	62,041	14,581	14,910	0	0	0	45,913	0	30
1971	94,934	78,768	16,166	11,755	0	0	0	65,621	0	77
1972	103,583	83,874	19,708	8,718	0	1	0	73,324	0	111
(18) COSTA RICA										
1967	62,360	44,972	17,388	11,833	10	2,347	0	30,315	0	20
1968	73,702	53,176	20,526	15,105	0	2,301	0	34,984	0	7
1969	87,892	66,170	21,722	12,841	0	3,455	0	48,959	0	2
1970	103,923	75,000	28,923	20,950	0	3,252	0	49,917	0	6
1971	107,346	72,664	34,681	20,774	0	1,216	0	50,066	0	6
1972	103,529	61,194	42,335	13,820	0	2,090	0	44,809	0	8
(19) INDIA										
1967	72,568	23,901	48,667	3,270	29	0	548	0	10,846	3,666
1968	75,018	23,200	51,818	6,502	299	9	41	0	10,154	1,907
1969	74,156	20,156	54,000	3,012	10	155	10	13	9,318	1,569
1970	71,672	25,694	45,978	4,610	30	0	39	7	9,360	5,368
1971	84,377	27,274	57,103	4,704	145	0	0	0	8,841	6,955
1972	91,548	28,622	62,927	5,904	158	0	0	0	9,886	2,790
(20) ITALY										
1967	76,988	10,872	66,116	0	0	0	291	0	0	30
1968	85,982	11,560	74,422	0	0	0	291	0	1	30
1969	76,935	8,432	68,503	0	0	0	262	0	1	49
1970	77,660	7,476	70,184	0	0	0	151	0	0	75
1971	88,331	5,683	82,648	59	0	0	139	0	3	16
1972	90,421	4,740	85,682	0	0	0	167	0	5	38
(21) GUATEMALA										
1967	63,836	48,437	15,399	41,114	0	126	0	3,783	0	811
1968	50,671	33,914	16,757	25,937	0	150	0	5,157	0	149
1969	70,204	48,240	21,964	37,496	7	221	0	7,514	0	181
1970	79,794	56,128	23,666	44,014	0	214	0	7,995	0	239
1971	83,633	57,256	26,377	50,542	0	154	0	2,660	0	508
1972	86,592	50,504	36,088	35,516	0	116	0	11,626	0	295

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS						HIDES AND SKINS	GRAINS AND PREP.	DAIRY PROD.	OTHER SUPP. & COMF. PRODUCTS
	SUGAR, CANE	CATTLE AND MEATS	FRUITS, VEGETABLES	FATS, OILS, NUTS, & OILSEEDS, OILNUTS	TOBACCO, HMF.	APPAREL WOOL				
-- 1,000 DOLLARS --										
(11) FRANCE										
1967	1	1,234	5,585	358	5	2,556	2,871	503	10,645	53,940
1968	173	1,383	6,136	602	10	2,687	2,179	2,316	5,839	55,524
1969	1	1,734	5,922	597	30	2,608	1,893	1,888	9,170	63,903
1970	68	1,988	6,243	343	50	1,930	2,068	1,890	7,607	74,662
1971	564	2,296	7,215	213	27	1,475	3,795	771	9,230	81,749
1972	0	2,170	8,140	250	100	384	4,058	650	12,067	101,200
(12) ARGENTINA										
1967	8,327	43,794	2,377	2,213	235	8,911	1,367	810	7,118	16,171
1968	7,707	57,054	3,374	1,282	421	4,469	940	547	6,979	15,878
1969	12,152	64,236	3,175	1,683	256	3,106	416	388	7,235	13,348
1970	10,954	67,066	1,521	626	528	1,886	418	441	2,773	17,204
1971	7,482	66,544	2,480	1,617	670	1,648	1,623	457	3,358	13,651
1972	11,498	73,200	5,127	1,099	1,126	376	1,982	559	10,306	15,142
(13) MALAYSIA										
1967	0	26	2,260	2,914	0	0	206	0	0	2,015
1968	0	0	3,355	1,397	1	0	229	0	0	1,682
1969	0	2	2,767	4,603	0	37	149	0	0	980
1970	0	3	2,953	4,436	0	0	129	1	0	1,531
1971	0	0	2,220	7,653	0	0	60	0	0	2,940
1972	0	41	2,429	21,530	26	0	86	0	0	1,821
(14) INDONESIA										
1967	0	23	17	6,067	852	0	789	2	0	4,036
1968	0	0	36	3,034	1,154	0	1,018	0	0	3,410
1969	0	0	14	3,683	825	0	557	0	0	1,975
1970	0	44	11	6,489	1,245	0	569	0	0	2,888
1971	0	396	36	13,008	1,318	0	104	1	0	2,666
1972	0	273	0	11,199	1,039	0	67	1	0	3,457
(15) SPAIN										
1967	0	38	36,157	9,858	18	26	19	4	13	13,002
1968	0	33	40,290	8,695	0	0	74	11	11	14,728
1969	0	0	49,987	9,644	0	8	38	30	9	17,296
1970	0	21	45,302	10,496	0	0	5	32	5	19,310
1971	0	17	52,906	11,830	0	2	71	27	4	26,341
1972	0	1	58,194	10,883	0	10	2	34	0	42,903
(16) PERU										
1967	43,650	0	677	0	47	2,744	352	117	0	8,389
1968	51,183	0	1,289	0	221	4,919	225	153	0	7,165
1969	56,879	0	1,064	0	103	5,784	193	123	0	3,064
1970	39,675	0	1,102	0	71	2,485	173	184	0	2,755
1971	62,853	0	1,007	0	280	950	576	36	0	4,393
1972	82,412	0	1,482	0	210	1,023	92	41	0	4,285
(17) HONDURAS										
1967	764	4,748	480	0	1,450	0	6	0	0	529
1968	1,038	3,684	596	0	1,260	0	2	0	0	897
1969	1,127	6,693	542	0	2,197	0	0	0	0	2,035
1970	1,224	10,324	513	0	2,162	0	0	0	0	1,546
1971	1,059	11,752	831	0	2,131	0	200	0	0	1,508
1972	2,417	12,693	1,451	8	2,602	0	54	1	0	2,202
(18) COSTA RICA										
1967	9,657	6,991	28	79	106	0	2	0	0	972
1968	8,173	11,204	90	138	150	0	3	0	0	1,547
1969	8,312	12,366	323	72	76	0	2	0	1	1,483
1970	10,174	17,806	176	136	64	0	2	0	17	1,425
1971	12,355	20,961	238	0	136	0	10	4	0	1,580
1972	15,155	25,448	567	0	143	0	10	0	0	1,479
(19) INDIA										
1967	10,552	724	29,502	9	143	7	1,831	4	1	11,436
1968	10,927	470	34,443	2	178	0	1,176	4	5	8,901
1969	8,187	412	39,266	227	224	0	1,490	16	0	10,247
1970	5,862	1,522	31,173	2	6	0	2,283	13	0	11,397
1971	11,852	2,971	35,964	1	17	0	495	29	0	12,403
1972	15,435	1,330	40,216	16	20	0	1,087	42	0	14,664
(20) ITALY										
1967	0	1,568	18,429	6,627	370	7	444	989	13,306	34,927
1968	0	102	25,314	7,460	230	37	344	1,127	12,715	38,331
1969	0	76	14,675	7,647	0	11	107	1,368	13,524	39,215
1970	0	102	14,211	7,089	118	2	25	1,789	14,826	39,272
1971	0	258	16,168	7,614	41	7	25	2,132	15,794	46,075
1972	0	250	15,055	9,636	149	0	62	2,342	15,594	47,123
(21) GUATEMALA										
1967	7,667	6,381	48	334	4	0	0	0	0	3,568
1968	6,836	7,639	226	839	18	0	0	0	0	3,720
1969	9,018	11,449	272	1,002	0	0	0	3	0	3,041
1970	8,396	13,473	74	876	0	0	11	0	0	4,502
1971	8,424	14,156	206	1,579	2	0	0	290	1	5,111
1972	12,701	19,126	275	1,747	0	0	0	11	0	5,179

CONTINUED--

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED COMPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS									
	TOTAL	COMPLE- MENTARY	SUPPLE- MENTARY	COFFEE, GREEN	RUBBER, CRUDE	COCOA BEANS	CARPET WOOL	HANANAS	TEA	SPICES
	-- 1,000 DOLLARS --									
(22) WEST GERMANY										
1967	41,144	2,970	38,174	0	0	0	156	3	28	96
1968	45,908	4,257	41,651	0	0	0	209	90	10	177
1969	53,630	4,592	49,038	0	0	2	279	0	17	97
1970	58,517	5,309	53,208	0	0	0	279	0	51	81
1971	77,142	12,222	64,920	94	0	0	19	0	112	132
1972	80,612	13,717	66,895	16	3	0	74	0	114	209
(23) ECUADOR										
1967	86,591	77,999	8,592	20,417	31	9,521	0	46,633	0	0
1968	80,184	69,585	10,599	20,032	20	8,790	0	38,668	4	0
1969	62,077	55,068	7,009	15,220	0	9,686	0	28,225	42	0
1970	77,204	59,126	18,078	16,306	0	6,873	0	33,812	78	0
1971	94,463	82,554	11,909	39,254	0	7,270	0	33,815	287	0
1972	74,464	57,164	17,299	21,868	0	10,214	0	22,722	242	0
(24) ANGOLA										
1967	55,251	54,286	965	54,277	0	3	0	0	0	0
1968	67,532	66,618	914	66,574	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	57,784	57,229	555	57,121	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	61,097	60,720	377	60,616	0	37	0	0	5	0
1971	70,002	69,613	390	69,516	0	0	0	0	0	1
1972	74,154	73,678	476	73,171	0	0	0	0	0	0
(25) IVORY COAST										
1967	48,401	46,962	1,439	32,712	39	13,753	0	0	0	0
1968	48,608	46,880	1,728	36,637	12	9,599	0	0	0	0
1969	61,980	61,161	819	47,295	13	12,821	0	0	0	0
1970	70,819	67,417	3,402	43,296	0	22,601	0	0	0	0
1971	82,880	82,794	86	64,683	0	13,626	0	0	0	0
1972	73,672	73,608	64	51,197	55	16,442	0	0	0	0
(26) TURKEY										
1967	70,458	2,004	68,454	0	0	0	42	0	16	153
1968	76,608	1,327	75,281	0	0	0	0	0	48	183
1969	75,588	1,639	73,949	0	0	0	17	0	90	141
1970	66,796	1,296	65,500	0	0	0	0	0	59	133
1971	70,776	878	69,898	0	0	0	0	0	80	146
1972	71,962	978	70,984	0	0	0	0	0	221	280
(27) GHANA										
1967	43,115	41,345	1,770	1,671	0	38,820	0	0	0	0
1968	50,429	47,619	2,810	312	0	46,365	0	0	0	4
1969	36,470	35,464	1,006	279	0	34,363	0	0	0	9
1970	82,413	80,384	2,029	92	0	79,779	0	0	0	12
1971	84,206	84,194	12	208	0	77,458	0	0	0	1
1972	67,092	67,075	17	38	0	60,387	0	0	0	0
(28) REP. OF CHINA										
1967	32,688	2,778	29,910	0	0	0	0	0	1,683	33
1968	40,326	2,047	38,279	0	0	0	0	0	1,440	22
1969	43,603	3,039	40,564	0	0	0	0	0	1,754	39
1970	48,751	3,658	45,093	0	0	0	0	0	1,091	58
1971	54,893	3,685	51,208	0	0	0	0	0	1,727	37
1972	63,184	4,549	58,635	0	0	0	0	0	2,056	760
(29) UNITED KINGDOM										
1967	28,530	7,402	21,128	0	0	8	4,556	0	336	50
1968	28,833	9,470	19,363	0	0	0	5,090	0	503	10
1969	34,853	12,431	22,422	0	0	44	4,951	0	460	83
1970	34,453	10,413	24,040	0	0	0	3,608	0	692	38
1971	57,854	20,434	37,421	0	8	0	3,443	0	590	28
1972	56,748	22,375	34,373	0	29	0	5,880	0	790	48
(30) NICARAGUA										
1967	26,690	10,118	16,572	6,738	0	0	0	2,723	0	4
1968	37,198	14,141	23,057	9,070	0	4	40	4,807	0	0
1969	42,511	14,917	27,594	9,881	0	10	0	4,835	0	0
1970	49,028	11,621	37,407	8,523	0	0	0	2,090	0	0
1971	52,801	9,918	42,883	9,093	0	0	0	118	0	0
1972	51,657	5,753	45,904	4,815	0	0	0	528	0	0
(31) POLAND										
1967	49,534	274	49,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	246
1968	46,971	431	46,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	417
1969	48,085	554	47,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	495
1970	53,394	313	53,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
1971	51,859	342	51,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	277
1972	51,467	630	50,836	0	0	0	0	0	0	542
(32) ETHIOPIA										
1967	50,491	46,706	3,785	46,603	0	103	0	0	0	0
1968	44,928	43,152	1,776	43,019	0	58	0	0	0	0
1969	36,294	34,219	2,075	34,213	0	0	0	0	0	1
1970	67,666	65,385	2,281	65,319	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	58,964	56,756	2,208	56,756	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	51,125	47,766	3,360	47,766	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS						HIDES AND SKINS	GRAINS AND PREP.	DAIRY PROD.	OTHER SUPP. & COMP. PRODUCTS
	SUGAR, CANE	DUTIABLE CATTLE AND MEATS	FRUITS, & VEGETABLES	FATS, OILS, NUTS, & OILSEEDS, DILNUTS	TOBACCO, UNREF.	APPAREL WOOL				
-- 1,000 DOLLARS --										
(22) WEST GERMANY										
1967	1	2,004	1,347	2,160	12	92	641	783	1,626	32,195
1968	0	1,456	1,523	2,389	5	37	388	859	3,382	35,383
1969	3	1,975	1,903	2,725	1	50	450	971	4,645	40,512
1970	3	2,351	9,405	2,210	25	1	264	1,638	2,241	39,968
1971	1	2,074	11,102	1,166	91	0	662	4,593	2,906	54,189
1972	0	1,925	9,520	1,279	189	1	816	4,858	2,897	58,711
(23) ECUADOR										
1967	7,449	0	67	2	366	0	1	0	0	2,104
1968	9,175	0	33	71	750	0	7	0	0	2,634
1969	5,539	0	313	41	553	0	1	0	0	2,457
1970	15,404	0	194	181	593	0	0	0	0	3,763
1971	10,063	2	305	0	369	10	22	0	0	3,066
1972	14,995	29	458	0	539	0	0	2	0	3,395
(24) ANGOLA										
1967	0	0	222	0	0	0	1	0	0	748
1968	0	0	116	78	0	0	0	0	0	764
1969	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	589
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	423
1971	0	0	98	0	19	0	0	0	0	368
1972	0	0	66	88	31	0	0	0	0	798
(25) IVORY COAST										
1967	0	0	8	1,431	0	0	0	0	0	458
1968	0	0	123	1,600	0	0	5	0	0	632
1969	0	0	51	767	0	0	1	0	0	1,032
1970	0	0	68	3,332	0	0	2	0	0	1,520
1971	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,506
1972	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,914
(26) TURKEY										
1967	0	10	4,589	531	60,575	84	1,799	0	4	2,655
1968	0	19	10,043	292	61,978	117	1,993	0	18	1,917
1969	0	1	10,680	585	59,753	30	1,682	0	29	2,580
1970	0	52	4,977	464	57,748	6	1,887	0	0	1,470
1971	0	155	10,161	584	55,893	3	2,181	0	0	1,573
1972	0	6	7,304	224	60,866	13	1,956	0	0	1,092
(27) GHANA										
1967	0	0	0	1,770	0	0	0	0	0	854
1968	0	0	0	2,807	3	0	0	0	0	938
1969	0	0	34	971	1	0	0	0	0	813
1970	0	0	0	2,029	0	0	0	0	0	501
1971	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	6,527
1972	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,650
(28) REP. OF CHINA										
1967	5,704	0	21,359	0	2	0	0	57	1	3,849
1968	10,472	102	24,920	1	0	0	0	72	0	3,297
1969	14,152	7	23,592	1	0	0	0	77	2	3,979
1970	11,407	6	30,623	84	0	0	0	138	0	5,344
1971	12,619	33	34,970	55	1	0	0	201	0	5,250
1972	15,302	0	38,717	51	2	124	58	362	0	5,752
(29) UNITED KINGDOM										
1967	143	375	2,151	512	4	865	871	4,410	1,620	12,629
1968	70	863	2,515	278	2	804	744	5,089	194	12,671
1969	121	2,190	2,642	313	4	399	465	6,539	157	16,485
1970	91	3,104	2,652	385	3	365	414	5,987	478	16,636
1971	1,203	2,798	3,120	392	1,087	164	1,870	7,609	718	34,824
1972	1,785	1,002	3,336	182	928	127	1,532	7,819	883	32,407
(30) NICARAGUA										
1967	4,092	10,044	5	1,864	59	0	0	0	0	1,161
1968	5,408	14,170	161	2,125	391	0	0	19	0	1,003
1969	6,512	17,702	26	1,910	694	0	0	8	3	930
1970	9,663	23,506	23	2,134	1,477	0	4	0	9	1,599
1971	12,151	25,978	135	2,060	1,780	0	3	0	8	1,475
1972	9,589	31,241	264	1,520	2,119	0	31	0	7	1,543
(31) POLAND										
1967	497	41,696	1,018	250	0	0	857	12	2,353	2,605
1968	166	40,830	731	336	0	0	414	9	2,486	1,582
1969	7	40,795	2,079	321	0	0	506	11	2,052	1,819
1970	0	47,539	1,592	369	0	0	978	34	746	1,832
1971	0	45,024	1,745	439	0	0	1,889	31	983	1,471
1972	0	42,950	1,198	317	16	0	2,040	30	2,568	1,806
(32) ETHIOPIA										
1967	0	0	40	1,068	0	0	2,192	0	0	485
1968	0	0	73	13	0	0	876	0	0	889
1969	0	0	29	190	0	0	693	0	0	1,168
1970	0	0	24	970	0	0	555	0	0	798
1971	0	0	12	489	0	0	768	0	0	939
1972	0	0	95	249	0	0	2,101	0	0	914

CONTINUED--

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED COMPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS									
	TOTAL	COMPLE- MENTARY	SUPPLE- MENTARY	COFFEE, GREEN	RUBBER, CRUDE	COCOA BEANS	CARPET WOOL	BANANAS	TEA	SPICES
-- 1,000 DOLLARS --										
(33) JAPAN										
1967	34,605	5,978	28,627	0	0	0	0	0	943	11
1968	34,437	4,169	30,268	0	0	0	16	0	920	36
1969	36,021	4,448	31,573	0	0	0	0	0	1,039	24
1970	39,140	3,518	35,622	0	0	0	13	0	976	97
1971	43,323	2,016	41,307	0	0	0	0	0	921	50
1972	45,283	2,283	43,000	0	6	0	0	0	764	48
(34) EL SALVADOR										
1967	65,426	58,241	7,185	56,896	0	0	0	138	0	1
1968	24,895	18,344	6,551	17,531	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	37,475	29,184	8,291	27,973	0	0	0	0	0	1
1970	42,508	35,027	7,481	32,083	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	38,627	31,610	7,017	30,213	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	39,463	31,007	8,456	30,195	0	0	0	0	0	0
(35) UGANDA										
1967	42,763	42,594	169	41,552	0	3	0	0	815	42
1968	48,407	48,378	29	46,173	0	17	0	0	1,127	35
1969	44,780	44,714	66	42,940	0	0	0	0	1,174	19
1970	45,603	45,567	36	43,919	0	0	0	0	1,026	63
1971	46,488	46,454	34	45,000	0	0	0	0	1,241	40
1972	37,031	36,985	47	35,469	0	0	0	0	1,160	44
(36) IRELAND										
1967	33,807	2,631	31,176	0	0	0	1,544	0	10	0
1968	36,119	4,257	31,862	0	0	0	1,563	0	14	0
1969	38,238	5,583	32,655	0	0	0	1,982	0	12	0
1970	45,184	3,222	41,962	0	0	0	1,373	0	11	0
1971	55,953	4,408	51,544	0	0	0	850	0	15	0
1972	35,874	2,924	32,951	0	0	0	751	0	7	0
(37) GREECE										
1967	37,823	642	37,181	0	0	0	0	0	0	632
1968	45,916	528	45,388	0	0	0	14	0	0	432
1969	36,142	792	35,350	0	0	0	61	0	0	624
1970	33,853	826	33,027	0	0	0	15	0	0	734
1971	35,941	1,047	34,894	0	0	0	29	0	0	823
1972	34,872	920	33,952	0	12	0	0	0	0	770
(38) PORTUGAL										
1967	12,112	123	11,989	33	0	0	56	0	0	20
1968	24,393	110	24,283	0	0	0	33	0	0	27
1969	25,069	61	25,008	0	0	0	6	0	0	33
1970	21,896	99	21,797	0	0	0	46	0	0	15
1971	29,943	132	29,811	0	0	0	43	0	0	34
1972	34,636	61	34,575	0	0	0	0	0	2	33
(39) MALAGASY REPUBLIC 5/										
1967	23,081	21,711	1,370	11,019	46	11	0	0	0	7,653
1968	28,762	27,336	1,426	17,801	0	0	0	0	0	6,785
1969	27,902	26,269	1,634	12,768	18	7	0	0	0	9,412
1970	34,681	32,970	1,711	16,524	0	8	0	0	0	13,351
1971	32,899	31,345	1,553	17,741	0	8	0	0	0	11,710
1972	34,525	32,820	1,706	16,813	0	0	0	0	2	13,809
(40) YUGOSLAVIA										
1967	21,704	630	21,074	0	0	0	22	0	0	250
1968	26,273	793	25,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	408
1969	27,601	874	26,727	0	0	0	47	0	0	517
1970	24,619	1,057	23,562	0	0	0	30	0	0	528
1971	30,780	1,371	29,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	537
1972	33,870	1,267	32,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	628
(41) IRAN										
1967	20,756	1,929	18,827	0	0	0	54	0	0	714
1968	24,591	1,608	22,983	0	0	0	17	0	0	654
1969	24,823	1,435	23,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	715
1970	27,114	1,228	25,886	0	0	0	9	0	4	523
1971	28,033	2,991	25,043	0	0	0	41	0	0	1,271
1972	33,198	3,111	30,087	0	0	0	59	0	0	1,227
(42) PANAMA										
1967	51,184	46,652	4,532	115	0	872	0	45,306	0	0
1968	53,531	47,044	6,487	644	0	1,039	0	45,276	0	0
1969	51,370	44,635	6,735	42	0	1,514	0	43,027	0	0
1970	42,750	33,749	9,001	301	0	1,027	0	32,340	0	0
1971	40,339	35,009	5,330	181	0	202	0	34,547	0	0
1972	27,543	17,865	9,678	595	0	241	0	16,994	0	0
(43) SWITZERLAND										
1967	15,100	2,048	13,052	153	0	0	0	0	0	2
1968	16,333	2,362	13,971	510	0	0	0	0	0	13
1969	18,654	2,646	16,008	181	0	1	0	0	0	11
1970	25,804	9,615	16,189	194	0	0	0	0	0	5
1971	32,058	10,760	21,298	107	0	0	7	0	0	7
1972	26,957	4,297	22,660	197	0	0	0	0	0	13

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS						HIDES AND SKINS	GRAINS AND PREP.	DAIRY PROD.	OTHER SUPP. & COMMP. PRODUCTS
	SUGAR, CANE	OUTTABLE CATTLE AND MEATS	FRUITS, & NUTS, & VEGETABLES	FATS, OILS, SEEDS, OILNUTS	TOBACCO, UNMFD.	APPAREL WOOL				
-- 1,000 DOLLARS --										
(33) JAPAN										
1967	1	1,658	17,913	3,878	0	1	207	775	1	9,217
1968	0	1,340	21,035	2,528	6	34	33	976	1	7,512
1969	0	1,691	22,313	1,435	0	93	4	1,538	1	7,883
1970	0	1,921	23,533	1,649	0	53	3	1,714	4	9,177
1971	0	632	25,702	3,325	5	13	390	2,500	5	9,780
1972	0	1,253	23,142	2,555	1	4	345	3,553	0	13,612
(34) EL SALVADOR										
1967	6,162	0	9	444	0	0	0	3	0	1,773
1968	5,040	8	11	581	0	0	0	0	1	1,723
1969	7,519	0	12	319	0	0	0	0	39	1,612
1970	6,329	0	53	228	0	0	0	0	51	2,764
1971	6,062	0	96	236	0	0	0	0	54	1,966
1972	7,109	4	67	119	0	0	0	7	70	1,892
(35) UGANDA										
1967	0	3	0	2	0	0	73	0	0	273
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,055
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	647
1970	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
1971	0	11	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	188
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	356
(36) IRELAND										
1967	658	27,709	237	0	8	162	66	241	798	2,374
1968	845	28,264	258	0	7	27	0	336	791	4,014
1969	557	28,961	264	0	28	87	9	393	503	5,442
1970	748	37,221	169	5	3	166	5	311	706	4,466
1971	780	38,819	297	31	117	23	65	509	759	13,688
1972	803	25,475	363	89	546	25	37	473	1,028	6,277
(37) GREECE										
1967	0	0	2,899	118	32,898	0	100	2	317	857
1968	0	0	4,449	212	38,079	0	108	17	450	2,155
1969	0	0	5,676	237	26,977	0	114	15	736	1,702
1970	0	0	4,336	345	24,623	0	32	18	1,665	2,085
1971	0	12	5,323	421	24,621	0	29	29	2,226	2,428
1972	0	8	5,696	506	22,502	0	3	32	2,235	3,108
(38) PORTUGAL										
1967	0	14	6,032	223	0	36	15	8	71	5,604
1968	0	11	15,771	226	0	0	1	13	168	8,143
1969	0	2	14,776	181	0	5	2	11	411	9,642
1970	0	36	7,815	250	0	8	0	12	222	13,492
1971	0	20	9,992	273	0	0	0	26	330	19,225
1972	0	11	11,726	436	0	0	0	42	211	22,175
(39) MALAGASY REPUBLIC 5/										
1967	1,108	0	52	0	210	0	0	0	0	2,982
1968	1,164	0	74	0	175	0	0	0	0	2,763
1969	1,584	0	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	4,101
1970	1,601	0	90	0	19	0	0	0	0	3,088
1971	1,533	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,889
1972	1,660	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,213
(40) YUGOSLAVIA										
1967	0	6,500	636	0	9,460	5	0	0	300	4,531
1968	0	8,798	665	12	11,746	3	0	2	290	4,349
1969	0	10,188	597	6	10,830	1	40	0	190	5,185
1970	0	7,410	2,337	6	11,087	0	66	0	178	2,977
1971	0	10,221	3,145	0	12,734	0	0	0	165	3,978
1972	0	10,503	3,714	0	14,751	0	6	15	114	4,139
(41) IRAN										
1967	0	0	8,396	0	0	2,251	7,510	0	0	1,831
1968	0	21	6,586	16	0	2,313	13,690	3	0	1,291
1969	0	0	8,570	0	4	2,369	12,106	1	0	1,058
1970	0	0	13,041	29	0	418	12,136	3	0	951
1971	0	0	10,111	0	2	400	14,273	2	0	1,933
1972	0	0	12,006	0	0	930	17,081	3	0	1,892
(42) PANAMA										
1967	2,921	1,414	45	0	1	0	0	0	0	510
1968	4,630	1,687	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
1969	4,720	1,626	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
1970	6,220	2,462	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	291
1971	4,001	1,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
1972	7,457	1,652	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	478
(43) SWITZERLAND										
1967	0	38	2,596	87	0	15	566	1,004	7,571	3,068
1968	0	68	2,982	247	0	0	271	1,142	8,069	3,031
1969	0	215	3,126	432	0	0	173	1,458	8,930	4,124
1970	0	157	2,824	76	9	0	308	1,886	8,951	11,394
1971	0	158	5,330	305	7	0	117	2,261	9,967	13,792
1972	0	105	6,712	484	7	0	65	2,546	10,261	6,567

CONTINUED--

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED COMPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS									
	TOTAL	COMPLE- MENTARY	SUPPLE- MENTARY	COFFEE, GREEN	RUBBER, CRUDE	COCOA BEANS	CARPET WOOL	BANANAS	TEA	SPICES
	-- 1,000 DOLLARS --									
(44) LIBERIA										
1967	25,172	25,172	0	3,151	22,021	0	0	0	0	0
1968	20,724	20,679	45	2,077	18,598	0	0	0	0	0
1969	28,758	28,758	0	2,193	26,531	0	0	0	0	0
1970	28,520	28,506	14	2,040	26,368	0	0	0	0	0
1971	27,385	27,385	0	2,772	24,612	0	0	0	0	0
1972	26,754	26,491	263	2,291	24,200	0	0	0	0	0
(45) REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA										
1967	37,624	873	36,751	145	0	1	346	0	64	61
1968	33,159	1,271	31,888	173	17	488	215	0	93	3
1969	24,902	826	24,076	0	14	0	217	0	70	124
1970	32,071	1,062	31,009	513	14	0	158	0	34	27
1971	24,399	756	23,643	43	291	0	127	0	43	25
1972	26,347	943	25,405	1	0	279	175	0	19	15
(46) THAILAND										
1967	17,525	4,194	13,331	0	1,290	0	0	0	14	2
1968	20,543	10,852	9,691	0	7,970	0	0	0	21	6
1969	24,257	16,229	8,028	0	11,524	0	8	0	1	3
1970	30,326	19,393	10,933	0	15,721	0	48	0	4	32
1971	25,748	13,152	12,596	0	9,411	0	0	0	20	7
1972	26,326	13,485	12,841	0	8,960	0	0	0	194	12
(47) VENEZUELA										
1967	22,907	17,969	4,938	13,778	0	1,618	0	28	0	71
1968	19,931	14,517	5,414	10,440	0	1,928	0	502	0	144
1969	21,017	12,913	8,104	8,287	0	2,923	0	174	0	32
1970	25,284	19,783	5,501	15,713	0	1,963	0	60	0	23
1971	27,873	22,350	5,523	17,301	0	2,613	8	91	0	0
1972	26,118	16,427	9,691	12,631	0	1,530	0	210	0	0
(48) CEYLON										
1967	29,546	29,483	63	0	4,364	0	0	0	23,224	1,345
1968	28,405	27,777	628	0	3,553	0	0	0	22,642	1,076
1969	27,267	26,151	1,116	0	4,130	0	0	0	20,465	1,062
1970	25,804	25,788	16	0	4,565	0	0	0	19,901	833
1971	25,862	25,310	552	0	3,673	0	0	0	20,312	832
1972	26,006	25,911	95	0	3,819	84	0	0	21,003	546
(49) KENYA										
1967	16,575	16,164	411	8,814	0	0	0	0	3,363	19
1968	13,381	12,892	489	6,497	0	0	0	0	3,321	21
1969	15,194	14,521	673	6,998	0	0	0	0	4,581	19
1970	16,446	15,196	1,250	7,314	0	0	0	0	5,322	17
1971	23,164	21,030	2,134	11,712	0	0	0	0	6,901	11
1972	23,509	21,144	2,365	8,201	0	50	0	0	8,358	13
(50) SINGAPORE										
1967	4,725	3,612	1,113	40	2,309	0	0	0	0	165
1968	8,203	7,209	994	91	5,486	0	0	0	0	169
1969	16,117	15,096	1,521	95	12,086	0	0	0	0	783
1970	22,804	21,259	1,545	0	18,364	0	0	0	0	1,129
1971	15,809	14,412	1,397	84	11,388	0	0	0	0	863
1972	23,508	20,915	2,593	72	17,160	0	0	0	0	1,356
LAFTA										
1967	1,250,386	679,196	571,190	546,870	267	47,205	13,139	47,428	430	2,512
1968	1,369,939	736,390	633,549	597,228	86	33,262	12,837	40,227	691	2,895
1969	1,439,445	693,894	745,551	558,326	76	42,334	11,253	29,154	786	3,162
1970	1,568,531	760,709	807,822	600,773	40	59,819	7,996	38,442	767	3,628
1971	1,588,107	757,153	830,954	597,594	154	43,029	5,873	39,253	2,074	6,638
1972	1,713,444	803,025	910,419	630,797	294	54,230	6,215	29,269	2,892	3,067
CACH										
1967	284,302	219,989	64,313	124,119	10	2,473	0	87,159	0	1,111
1968	248,387	174,796	73,591	77,833	0	2,455	40	89,148	0	210
1969	310,112	219,585	90,527	100,021	7	3,686	0	108,844	0	252
1970	351,875	239,816	112,059	121,481	0	3,466	0	105,915	0	274
1971	377,341	250,216	127,125	122,377	0	1,370	0	117,968	0	591
1972	384,823	232,332	152,491	93,064	0	2,207	0	130,288	0	414
EC										
1967	324,774	36,250	288,524	8	0	1	682	3	3,866	1,484
1968	333,117	44,117	289,000	0	0	3	1,107	90	4,297	1,256
1969	361,047	41,230	319,817	34	0	7	1,059	4	3,309	1,134
1970	394,405	40,859	353,546	1	0	3	581	2	2,093	1,468
1971	448,624	57,794	390,830	153	0	8	233	0	2,667	1,916
1972	468,350	52,143	416,207	16	4	6	383	0	3,042	2,848
EFTA										
1967	176,764	10,792	165,972	186	0	8	4,782	0	336	89
1968	187,302	15,951	171,351	513	0	0	5,330	0	504	60
1969	217,728	29,714	188,014	184	0	45	5,107	0	460	164
1970	244,581	31,687	212,894	194	0	1	3,708	0	692	69
1971	330,146	36,147	294,001	107	8	0	3,698	0	591	87
1972	331,667	30,572	301,095	197	29	0	5,962	0	722	141

TABLE 1.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, BY COMMODITY GROUPS,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-72--CONTINUED

COUNTRY AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	SELECTED SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS						HIDES AND SKINS	GRAINS AND PREP.	DAIRY PROD.	OTHER SUPP. & COMP. PRODUCTS	
	SUGAR, CANE	OUTTABLE CATTLE AND MEATS	FRUITS, NUTS, & VEGETABLES	FATS, OILS, SEEDS, OILNUTS	TOBACCO, HMF&O	APPAREL WOOL					
-- 1,000 DOLLARS --											
(44) LIBERIA											
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	10	0	0	35	0	0	0	4
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	98
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1972	0	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(45) REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA											
1967	13,189	0	2,142	661	0	18,563	955	0	0	0	1,497
1968	9,186	0	2,564	212	12	17,408	703	0	0	0	2,085
1969	5,880	0	3,129	425	0	11,243	720	0	19	3,061	0
1970	13,812	0	2,158	644	75	10,796	935	2	19	2,884	0
1971	7,440	0	2,110	270	19	4,799	1,744	4,137	0	3,351	0
1972	14,024	0	2,351	104	70	2,794	1,573	80	0	4,862	0
(46) THAILAND											
1967	2,206	0	9,793	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	4,200
1968	1,693	0	6,936	0	3	0	29	0	0	0	3,885
1969	0	0	6,664	0	110	0	56	0	0	0	5,891
1970	2,072	2	7,409	0	117	0	175	0	0	0	4,746
1971	2,479	2	8,975	0	42	0	143	1	0	0	4,668
1972	3,873	0	7,225	0	96	0	161	0	76	5,729	0
(47) VENEZUELA											
1967	3,350	16	351	130	0	0	4	22	0	0	3,539
1968	4,207	0	405	195	0	0	0	35	0	0	2,075
1969	7,004	0	376	127	0	3	20	51	27	1,998	0
1970	4,465	0	571	180	0	0	1	65	0	2,243	0
1971	3,365	17	627	0	0	0	75	49	0	3,727	0
1972	8,251	76	812	0	0	0	36	156	0	2,416	0
(48) CEYLON											
1967	0	55	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	551
1968	0	0	627	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	506
1969	0	45	1,068	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	494
1970	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489
1971	414	19	117	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	492
1972	0	34	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	460
(49) KENYA											
1967	0	5	300	49	0	0	38	1	0	0	3,986
1968	0	2	405	66	0	0	6	0	0	0	3,063
1969	0	6	527	42	0	0	2	0	0	0	3,019
1970	0	20	517	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	3,245
1971	0	0	1,036	52	8	0	12	3	0	0	3,429
1972	1	22	971	60	0	0	2	2	0	0	5,829
(50) SINGAPORE											
1967	0	0	1,106	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1,101
1968	0	0	903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,554
1969	0	0	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,309
1970	0	0	1,118	186	0	7	0	0	0	0	2,000
1971	0	17	1,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,213
1972	0	10	827	1,667	0	0	0	2	0	0	2,414
LAFTA											
1967	211,717	118,848	112,061	22,793	6,904	18,691	7,565	1,324	7,700	84,932	0
1968	228,751	141,447	125,304	25,539	9,932	21,367	5,790	1,628	7,281	115,674	0
1969	258,284	183,517	174,230	33,106	8,845	15,652	5,645	2,251	7,654	105,170	0
1970	263,766	211,953	204,530	35,241	10,136	12,099	5,217	2,238	6,121	105,765	0
1971	288,988	222,345	208,330	21,819	10,185	7,428	9,073	2,712	3,941	118,671	0
1972	311,704	253,197	224,431	22,993	13,725	1,921	4,077	2,737	11,005	140,890	0
CACM											
1967	28,342	28,164	570	2,721	1,619	0	8	3	0	0	8,003
1968	26,495	36,705	1,084	3,683	1,819	0	5	19	1	8,890	0
1969	32,487	48,210	1,173	3,304	2,966	0	2	11	43	9,106	0
1970	35,786	65,108	839	3,372	3,702	0	17	14	72	11,829	0
1971	40,050	72,846	1,506	3,875	4,049	0	213	294	64	12,139	0
1972	46,971	88,512	2,624	3,394	4,864	0	95	19	77	12,294	0
EC											
1967	3	50,887	31,343	17,648	430	2,697	4,787	4,403	45,601	160,931	0
1968	282	56,367	38,852	18,140	407	2,796	3,463	6,536	27,945	171,576	0
1969	12	69,913	28,637	21,357	175	2,738	3,000	6,387	33,459	189,822	0
1970	159	78,743	35,852	21,112	215	2,054	2,888	7,536	32,166	209,532	0
1971	568	77,835	40,243	15,027	6,833	1,490	5,657	10,136	36,393	249,470	0
1972	421	78,803	38,947	17,393	6,559	427	5,995	10,762	38,720	264,024	0
EFTA											
1967	145	81,967	11,563	2,675	4	972	2,475	7,005	30,152	34,405	0
1968	72	82,963	22,163	2,250	2	869	1,556	8,400	23,954	38,666	0
1969	123	90,620	23,527	3,060	5	410	1,226	10,635	26,120	56,042	0
1970	672	108,018	14,646	1,940	13	380	1,219	11,123	33,349	68,557	0
1971	1,205	119,001	20,106	2,657	4,777	166	33,592	13,714	38,940	91,497	0
1972	1,788	122,872	23,471	1,986	7,397	127	27,736	14,328	41,212	83,699	0

CONTINUED--

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, fiscal years 1967-72

Country of origin	Year ending June 30					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	-- 1,000 dollars --					
Greenland	61	0	4	40	0	3
Canada	223,025	214,432	236,201	275,237	328,908	321,631
Miquelon-St. Pierre Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Latin America	1,794,145	1,872,189	2,008,998	2,214,307	2,238,603	2,351,255
Latin American Republics	1,746,123	1,820,700	1,950,721	2,162,374	2,179,900	2,303,937
Mexico	328,808	354,270	435,067	526,593	491,726	536,195
Guatemala	63,836	50,671	70,204	79,794	83,633	86,592
El Salvador	65,426	24,895	37,475	42,508	38,627	39,463
Honduras	65,990	61,921	72,029	76,622	94,934	103,583
Nicaragua	26,690	37,198	42,511	49,028	52,801	51,657
Costa Rica	62,360	73,702	87,892	103,923	107,346	103,529
Panama	51,184	53,531	51,370	42,750	40,339	27,543
Cuba	1,132	762	479	185	93	44
Haiti	12,529	13,338	11,770	12,471	14,815	17,188
Dominican Republic	120,410	134,743	137,546	186,562	159,205	160,894
Colombia	165,875	167,657	159,420	198,060	175,625	195,589
Venezuela	22,907	19,931	21,017	25,284	27,873	26,118
Ecuador	86,591	80,184	62,077	77,204	94,463	74,464
Peru	76,108	86,969	87,341	73,296	99,627	112,264
Bolivia	3,273	2,674	2,321	2,483	3,235	4,026
Chile	6,148	6,984	8,075	7,287	7,532	5,704
Brazil	464,372	515,841	526,268	526,912	565,544	617,331
Paraguay	8,282	10,619	8,546	10,438	10,100	11,945
Uruguay	9,767	13,112	11,467	9,163	6,087	1,893
Argentina	104,435	111,698	117,846	111,811	106,295	127,915
Other Latin America	48,022	51,489	58,277	51,933	58,703	47,318
British Honduras	3,966	4,396	4,761	3,449	5,544	5,363
Canal Zone	130	101	60	18	9	130
Bermuda	50	31	4	4	41	9
Bahamas	1,290	99	2,115	2,160	2,125	607
Jamaica	20,218	18,621	15,945	11,342	15,022	8,636
Leeward-Windward Islands	1,287	1,049	669	901	1,275	560
Barbados	1,204	2,399	949	2,107	1,466	808
Trinidad-Tobago	5,003	6,704	14,114	7,725	10,473	8,721
Netherlands Antilles	232	73	61	21	115	74
French West Indies	7,062	7,453	6,816	8,348	6,992	4,295
Guyana	6,897	9,809	12,100	15,597	15,257	17,763
Surinam	682	744	653	255	378	352
French Guiana	1	10	30	6	6	0
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe	786,574	828,476	891,121	946,783	1,130,464	1,157,152
Iceland	421	405	492	338	250	253
Sweden	3,523	3,105	3,855	5,151	16,310	15,646
Norway	2,372	2,553	2,506	2,650	11,354	11,512
Finland	3,078	3,736	3,107	3,968	11,591	12,925
Denmark	108,809	105,784	125,147	144,667	162,937	165,807
United Kingdom	28,530	28,833	34,853	34,453	57,854	56,748
Ireland	33,807	36,119	38,238	45,185	55,953	35,874
Netherlands	100,094	109,368	127,996	143,720	158,313	151,795
Belgium-Luxembourg	28,312	14,138	13,990	17,107	16,975	15,962
France	78,236	77,721	88,495	97,401	107,863	129,560
West Germany	41,144	45,908	53,630	58,517	77,142	80,612
East Germany	163	66	34	49	211	216
Austria	3,240	2,565	4,537	5,992	7,849	7,182
Czechoslovakia	2,144	2,373	1,766	2,616	2,329	1,529
Hungary	707	608	529	1,803	4,598	4,988
Switzerland	15,100	16,333	18,654	25,804	32,058	26,957
Estonia	0	3	0	0	0	0
Latvia	3	25	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	7	0	5	0	0	0
Poland	49,534	46,971	48,085	53,394	51,859	51,467
USSR	3,509	2,844	1,962	399	3,013	3,060
Azores	67	32	12	21	63	65
Spain	59,829	64,527	77,565	75,899	91,932	112,828
Portugal	12,112	24,393	25,069	21,896	29,943	34,636

Continued--

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, fiscal years 1967-72--Continued

Country of origin	Year ending June 30					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	-- 1,000 dollars --					
Europe--Continued:						
Gibraltar	18	14	19	3	7	29
Malta-Gozo	329	2	2	2	19	2
Cyprus	734	743	555	445	563	651
Italy	76,988	85,982	76,935	77,659	88,331	90,421
Yugoslavia	21,704	26,273	27,601	24,619	30,780	33,870
Albania	118	128	130	141	174	342
Greece	37,823	45,916	36,142	33,853	35,941	34,872
Romania	1,204	1,258	1,385	954	1,415	3,323
Bulgaria	2,457	3,142	2,237	1,281	2,061	2,058
Turkey	70,458	76,608	75,588	66,796	70,776	71,962
Asia	737,129	786,371	824,520	871,189	924,126	984,563
Syrian Arab Republic	3,148	1,843	1,860	1,806	1,326	1,899
Lebanon	5,455	5,624	6,983	5,253	6,316	9,059
Iraq	3,209	2,534	3,329	1,898	2,730	3,701
Iran	20,756	24,591	24,823	27,114	28,033	33,198
Israel	1,976	4,662	4,184	5,406	7,745	9,078
Gaza Strip	42	10	12	0	11	0
Jordan	0	1	4	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	41	0	16	0	0
Saudi Arabia	26	14	40	0	54	35
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.	296	659	259	183	214	286
Qatar 1/	---	---	---	---	---	0
United Arab Emirates 1/	---	---	---	---	---	7
Yemen Arab Republic 1/	---	---	---	---	---	146
Oman 1/	---	---	---	---	---	0
Yemen (Aden)	28	207	0	7	233	194
Bahrain	1	0	48	0	0	0
Afghanistan	1,230	1,585	1,742	315	5,265	1,867
India	72,568	75,018	74,156	71,672	84,377	91,548
Pakistan	11,372	9,776	9,429	6,588	6,078	4,090
Bangladesh 2/	---	---	---	---	---	1,257
Nepal	250	511	803	874	825	278
Ceylon	29,546	28,405	27,267	25,804	25,862	26,006
Burma	13	19	13	53	30	16
Thailand	17,525	20,543	24,257	30,326	25,748	26,326
North Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Vietnam	869	298	163	147	407	255
Laos	60	11	198	18	114	104
Cambodia (Khmer Republic)	1,456	1,522	1,804	2,362	103	4
Malaysia	68,785	74,273	117,126	146,697	117,460	126,281
Singapore	4,725	8,203	16,617	22,804	15,809	23,508
Indonesia	131,104	124,637	121,811	129,142	127,804	121,960
Philippines	279,479	314,465	294,179	292,843	361,105	368,611
Macao	62	10	0	5	12	9
Southern-Southeastern Asia, n.e.c. ..	16	182	201	72	354	253
Peoples Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	12,179
Outer Mongolia	2,609	2,495	2,466	1,140	661	930
North Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	10,645	6,754	8,253	7,499	2,785	7,689
Hong Kong	2,585	2,709	2,869	3,254	4,388	5,160
Republic of China	32,688	40,326	43,603	48,751	54,893	63,184
Japan	34,605	34,437	36,021	39,139	43,323	45,283
Nansei Islands, n.e.c. 3/	4/	6	4/	1	61	162
Australia and Oceania	431,796	453,416	497,991	592,114	575,958	651,111
Australia	269,682	286,922	307,178	395,045	339,238	408,834
Papua New Guinea	2,783	6,568	5,086	8,539	15,390	12,132
New Zealand and Western Samoa	154,449	155,865	179,599	182,059	212,185	114,497
New Zealand 5/	---	---	---	---	---	107,829
Western Samoa 5/	---	---	---	---	---	52
British Western Pacific Islands	4,699	3,980	6,023	6,161	8,950	0
British Pacific Islands 6/	---	---	---	---	0	9
Pacific Islands, n.e.c. 6/	---	---	---	---	140	7,672
French Pacific Islands	178	81	104	109	50	83
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands ..	5	0	1	201	5	3

Continued--

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, fiscal years 1967-72--Continued

Country of origin	Year ending June 30					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	-- 1,000 dollars --					
Africa	481,092	501,378	472,481	580,934	629,813	575,527
Morocco	2,314	4,371	3,591	2,565	3,106	2,978
Algeria	125	340	131	280	161	86
Tunisia	379	1,511	1,156	902	1,182	2,912
Libya	37	1	0	0	0	7
Egypt	12,793	6,241	4,135	2,544	1,964	3,012
Sudan	1,441	6,670	1,438	2,676	3,635	3,979
Canary Islands	1	1	3	3	1	1
Spanish Africa, n.e.c., Equatorial						
Guinea	0	0	0	810	4/	0
Spanish Africa, n.e.c. 7/	---	---	---	---	0	0
Equatorial Guinea 7/	---	---	---	---	2,236	509
Mauritania	1	327	1	39	122	164
Federal Republic of Cameroon	20,937	18,388	19,755	19,372	22,879	16,787
Senegal	51	37	18	9	13	0
Guinea	5,269	5,328	5,664	3,875	5,723	2,675
Sierra Leone	2,557	1,127	1,580	3,726	4,147	4,381
Ivory Coast	48,401	48,608	61,980	70,819	82,880	73,672
Ghana	43,115	50,429	36,470	82,413	84,206	67,092
The Gambia	0	25	3	0	19	0
Togo	555	81	257	339	35	273
Nigeria	31,920	29,405	22,745	24,966	42,349	22,733
Central African Republic	0	0	3	20	0	0
Gabon	0	0	15	0	0	3
Western Africa, n.e.c.	3,104	4,618	5,439	3,394	1,373	0
Mali 8/	---	---	---	---	26	87
Niger 8/	---	---	---	---	0	7
Chad 8/	---	---	---	---	5	6
Upper Volta 8/	---	---	---	---	152	14
Dahomey 8/	---	---	---	---	1,352	878
Congo (Brazzaville) 8/	---	---	---	---	455	483
British West Africa	2	8	0	0	3	1
Madeira Islands	167	211	165	209	208	356
Angola	55,251	67,532	57,784	61,097	70,002	74,154
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c. ..	374	156	56	550	321	167
Liberia	25,172	20,724	28,758	28,520	27,385	26,754
Zaire (Congo-Kinshasa)	9,461	17,222	18,854	21,599	21,280	22,492
Burundi and Rwanda	17,027	21,094	18,601	15,925	20,634	0
Burundi 9/	---	---	---	---	3,405	15,524
Rwanda 9/	---	---	---	---	1,844	9,772
Somalia Republic	144	74	100	144	13	62
Ethiopia	50,491	44,928	36,294	67,666	58,964	51,125
Afars-Issas	520	45	330	158	3	38
Uganda	42,763	48,407	44,780	45,603	46,488	37,031
Kenya	16,575	13,381	15,194	16,446	23,164	23,509
Seychelles-Dependencies	319	347	1,636	393	453	866
Tanzania	16,759	12,276	13,439	18,101	20,850	15,170
Mauritius-Dependencies	3,446	2,380	4,302	3,918	2,843	6,898
Mozambique	6,253	9,226	11,152	12,647	13,211	19,582
Malagasy Republic	23,081	28,762	27,977	34,681	11,642	0
Malagasy Republic 10/	---	---	---	---	21,257	34,525
French Indian Ocean Areas 10/	---	---	---	---	906	1,953
Republic of South Africa	37,624	33,159	24,902	32,071	24,399	26,347
Zambia	110	442	366	229	181	8
Rhodesia	764	446	60	1	0	1
Malawi	1,721	1,838	2,007	1,987	2,315	2,907
Southern Africa, n.e.c.	68	1,212	1,340	237	3	0
Botswana 11/	---	---	---	---	0	4
Swaziland 11/	---	---	---	---	18	3,542
Lesotho 11/	---	---	---	---	0	0
Total all countries	4,453,822	4,656,262	4,931,316	5,480,604	5,827,870	6,041,240

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1972, included in Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c. 2/ Prior to May 1, 1972, included in Pakistan. 3/ Beginning June 1, 1972, included in Japan. 4/ Less than \$500. 5/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1972, included in New Zealand and Western Samoa. 6/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1971, included in British Western Pacific Islands. 7/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1971, included in Spanish Africa, n.e.c. and Equatorial Guinea. 8/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1971, included in Western Africa, n.e.c. 9/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1971, included in Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1971, included in Malagasy Republic. 11/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1971, included in Southern Africa, n.e.c.



Export Fact Sheet

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1971/72

Exports of farm products reached a new record of \$8.05 billion: Paced by larger commercial sales, U.S. agricultural exports rose 4 percent in 1971/72. Most of the increase was due to higher prices. Corn and soybean exports contributed five-sixths of the value increase, but significant value advances occurred for butter, fruits and vegetables, cotton, meats, hides, cottonseed oil, and edible nuts. Of the major commodities, grain sorghum, barley, wheat, soybean oil, canned fruits, alfalfa meal, lard, and tallow declined.

Farm exports in 1971/72 were equivalent to about 15 percent of 1971 U.S. farm marketings of \$53.1 billion.

The output of 1 out of every 5 harvested acres was exported: Sixty-five million acres of U.S. cropland were required to produce the commodities exported in 1971/72. The foreign market provided an outlet for over half of the U.S. production of rice and soybeans, more than two-fifths of the cattle hides and tallow, and over one-third of the wheat (including wheat products), tobacco, and raisins. It was also an important outlet for dry edible peas and beans, lemons, nonfat dry milk, dry whole milk, prunes, hops, almonds, lard, and variety meats. Feed grain exports represented one-fifth of the sales by U.S. farmers.

The United States is the world's largest farm exporter: U.S. farmers supply about one-sixth of the world's agricultural exports, including nine-tenths of the soybeans, over two-fifths of the feed grains, one-third of the wheat and tobacco, and about one fourth of the rice and one-fifth of the cotton. U.S. farm products last fiscal year required the financing, inland transportation and storage, and ocean transportation for about 70 million tons of cargo, enough to fill over a million freight cars, or more than 3,000 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 10 ships departed daily from U.S. ports.

Nearly nine-tenths of U.S. farm exports were commercial sales for dollars: Over \$6.9 billion of the 1971/72 total were commercial sales, which include barter for overseas procurement and CCC credit sales. Remaining exports were concessional sales -- primarily under Public Law 480.

The export gain of the last decade stemmed mainly from dollar sales: All of the \$3.5 billion-plus gain in U.S. agricultural exports since 1960 has been in commercial sales. Assisted shipments have declined during the decade to average \$1.07 billion yearly during the past 4 years (table 3). Commercial sales, meanwhile, have advanced sharply since 1968/69, and have averaged \$6 billion yearly in the last 3 years.

Exports are promoted in major foreign markets: U.S. farm products are vigorously promoted in foreign markets through product demonstrations, trade fairs, trade centers,

instore promotions, and technical assistance. About 60 U.S. trade associations, in cooperation with more than 100 foreign trade groups, work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop programs for virtually all agricultural commodities. Promotional programs are active in more than 70 countries.

Japan, the top country market, took \$1.16 billion worth of U.S. agricultural products in 1971/72: Despite a 4-percent decline from 1971, our agricultural exports to Japan exceeded the billion-dollar level for the third year in a row. Japan is the top country market for U.S. soybeans, feed grains, wheat, cotton, cattle hides, tallow, lemons, alfalfa meal, and raisins. It is also an important market for U.S. tobacco, poultry, nuts, fruits, and meats.

About seven-tenths of U.S. farm exports go to 15 countries: While U.S. agricultural exports go to over 160 countries, 15 countries accounted for 69 percent of the total value in 1971/72. Top markets after transshipments were Japan, Canada, Netherlands, West Germany, and United Kingdom. Sales to these top five markets were all in commercial trade. Korea, in sixth place with \$317 million, received over half of its total under the food-for-peace program. Like some other fast-developing countries, Korea has been purchasing large quantities of U.S. agricultural products for cash. Italy, another dollar market, was seventh with \$308 million. In 1971/72, Canada and the Netherlands were major transshipment points along with Belgium and West Germany, Canada forwarded U.S. farm commodities valued at \$144 million in 1971/72.

Table 3 --U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, fiscal years 1951-72

Year ending June 30	Total exports	Commercial sales for dollars	Under Government programs
	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		
1951	3,411	2,215	1,196
1952	4,053	3,430	623
1953	2,819	2,369	450
1954	2,936	2,331	605
1955	3,144	2,309	835
1956	3,496	2,157	1,339
1957	4,728	2,809	1,919
1958	4,003	2,794	1,209
1959	3,719	2,492	1,227
1960	4,519	3,236	1,283
1961	4,946	3,443	1,503
1962	5,142	3,572	1,570
1963	5,078	3,612	1,466
1964	6,068	4,627	1,441
1965	6,097	4,499	1,598
1966	6,676	5,288	1,388
1967	6,771	5,463	1,308
1968	6,311	5,013	1,298
1969	5,741	4,697	1,044
1970	6,721	5,685	1,036
1971	7,758	6,678	1,080
1972	8,051	6,929	1,122

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports: Performance comparisons 1970/71 and 1971/72

Commodity	Quantity		Value		Unit values		Change		1972 1971 1/		Percentage under Government programs (value)		1971/72 : exports : as a per- centage : of 1971 : of 1971 : agricul- tural production : :(quantity) :		1971/72 : exports : as a per- centage : of 1971 : of 1971 : agricul- tural production : :(quantity) :	
	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	Quantity	Value	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72
	Millions	Millions	Million dollars	Million dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All commodities	---	---	7,758	8,051	---	---	---	---	+4	14	---	---	---	---	one-sixth	---
Soybeans and products	---	---	1,905	2,004	---	---	---	---	+6	7	---	---	---	---	52	---
Soybeans (beans only)	425	431	1,274	1,391	3,000	3,225	+2	+9	---	---	---	---	---	---	37	---
Soybean oil	4	4	378	378	88.12	90.44	-3	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean meal	1,772	1,562	242	224	.137	.144	-12	-7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean flour	151	175	10	11	.066	.063	+15	+10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Feed grains and products	19	21	1,127	1,141	---	---	+10	+1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Corn, grain	508	661	777	908	1,532	1,373	+30	+17	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	---
Sorghum grain	165	103	228	147	1,381	1,416	-37	-36	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	---
Barley, grain	76	48	78	50	1,030	1,034	-37	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---
Oats, grain	16	23	13	14	.811	.617	+46	+11	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---
Other feed grain prod.	---	---	31	22	---	---	---	-27	---	42	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wheat and products	738	632	1,225	1,071	---	---	-14	-13	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	---
Wheat, grain	674	576	1,112	965	1,650	1,676	-15	-13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wheat flour	23	21	90	83	3,904	4,059	-11	-7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other wheat products	11	10	23	23	---	---	-17	-4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cotton and products	---	---	553	604	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cotton, excl. linters	2/3,710	2/3,332	492	529	132.50	158.50	-10	+8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed oil	305	458	47	68	.154	.148	+50	+44	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	---
Linters	2/181	2/143	6	5	33.15	34.97	-21	-23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed	88	7	5	1	.057	.143	-92	-74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed meal	2/40	2/6	3	1	75.00	66.67	-85	-84	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured	584	557	570	570	.977	1,022	-5	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	36	---
Fruits and preparations	---	---	341	381	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fresh	1,718	2,086	167	208	.097	.099	+21	+25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Juices	38	35	59	63	1,552	1,800	-8	+7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dried	260	251	54	57	.207	.227	-3	+6	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	---
Canned	373	297	57	49	.152	.164	-20	-15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	4	4	---	---	---	+14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rice	3,713	3,761	289	307	.078	.082	+1	+6	---	---	---	---	---	---	62	---
Hides and skins	---	---	186	237	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetables and prep.	---	---	208	230	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fresh	1,149	1,286	68	82	.059	.064	+12	+22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canned	107	99	20	19	.190	.191	-7	-7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pulses	653	600	54	52	.082	.086	-8	-4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hops	15	21	12	20	.838	.931	+45	+57	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	---
Other	---	---	54	57	---	---	---	+6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Animal fats, oils, and greases	2,851	2,686	273	229	.096	.085	-6	-16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tallow	2,258	2,321	205	190	.090	.082	+3	-7	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	---
Lard	387	184	46	21	.120	.117	-52	-54	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	---
Other	206	181	22	18	---	---	-12	-17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Continued--

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports: Performance comparisons 1970/71 and 1971/72--Continued

Commodity	Quantity		Value		Unit value		Change 1971 1/		Percentage under Government programs (value)		1971/72 : exports : as a per- : centage : of world : of 1971 : agricul- : tural : production : (quantity) : trade	
	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	Quantity	Value	1970/71	1971/72	1971/72	1971/72
	Millions	Millions	Million dollars	Million dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats and products 3/	544	591	197	231	---	---	+9	+17	---	---	---	---
Variety meats	259	266	73	78	.283	.295	+3	+7	---	---	---	10
Beef and veal	37	44	30	42	.820	.954	+18	---	---	---	---	---
Pork	62	95	25	42	.401	.441	+53	+69	---	---	---	---
Sausage casings	13	12	13	10	1.000	.825	-3	-20	---	---	---	---
Other 3/	173	174	56	59	---	---	+1	+6	---	---	---	---
Dairy products	---	---	131	195	---	---	---	+49	81	49	---	---
Nonfat dry milk	377	357	97	102	.257	.287	-5	+6	97	88	25	---
Butter	7	126	4	65	.509	.518	+1,659	---	---	---	---	---
Condensed and evaporated:												
milk	79	53	17	12	.221	.223	-33	-33	66	47	---	---
Other	---	---	13	16	---	---	---	+19	---	---	---	---
Feeds and fodders, excl.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
oil cake	---	---	142	138	---	---	---	-3	1	2	---	---
Corn byproducts	2/626	2/784	35	45	55.93	57.40	+25	+29	---	---	---	---
Alfalfa meal	2/592	2/367	30	19	51.26	50.40	-38	-39	---	---	---	---
Other feeds and fodders	---	---	77	74	---	---	---	-4	---	---	---	---
Edible tree nuts	108	139	66	83	.610	.599	+29	+27	---	---	---	---
Almonds	61	78	42	55	.694	.698	+28	+29	---	---	---	30
Walnuts	14	28	4	8	.315	.298	+100	+89	---	---	---	10
Other	33	34	20	20	.606	.588	+3	+10	---	---	---	---
Poultry products	---	---	76	78	---	---	---	+3	---	---	---	---
Meat	145	143	42	43	.289	.300	-1	+3	---	---	---	---
Baby chicks	28	30	18	19	.663	.641	+6	+2	---	---	---	---
Eggs, in shell	14	13	12	12	.923	.964	-5	-1	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	4	4	---	---	---	+30	---	---	---	---
Peanuts	195	376	27	43	.137	.116	+93	+63	---	---	13	---
Live cattle	2/138	2/167	43	31	311.59	185.63	+21	-28	2	4/	---	---
Flaxseed	3	2	9	5	2.621	2.762	-43	-40	---	---	10	---

1/ Unit values and percentage changes computed from unrounded data.

2/ Data in thousands rather than in millions of units.

3/ Includes poultry meat, shown separately below.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.



Ocean Freight Rate Highlights

OCEAN FREIGHT RISE IN THIRD QUARTER

by

T. Q. Hutchinson 1/

With no U.S.-flag vessels and only 10 of 15 trades showing activity, ocean freight rates for heavy grain showed significant increases in the third quarter of 1972 (table 5). Trades for which comparisons can be made averaged \$5.45 per ton, 21 percent above the second quarter.

Rates for the St. Lawrence River ports showed the largest increase, rising almost 60 percent to \$1.94 in the third quarter, followed by U.S. South Atlantic ports, which gained \$1.29 (39 percent) over the prior quarter. Great Lakes and U.S. Gulf ports showed lesser increases of 74 cents (11 percent) and 71 cents (19 percent) per ton.

Pacific Coast ports North from San Francisco to Japan, the single trade reporting from that origin area, averaged 62 cents lower at \$5.85 per ton.

The trades permitting comparisons now average about 39 cents per ton above 1971 levels.

While sales of U.S. grain to the USSR and to a lesser extent to the People's Republic of China probably were the leading causes of third quarter increases in ocean rates, the higher rates during the third quarter were also reinforced by the larger U.S. sales to longtime customers. Rates from Great Lake ports to Baltic ports, the only trade permitting second-versus-third quarter comparisons, declined 28 cents to \$8.93 per ton (table 6). In the same trade, rates during the third quarter averaged \$1.11 below those in the first quarter of the year.

At the U.S. Gulf ports, rates to USSR destinations averaged 13 cents below the first-quarter levels. Only U.S. Atlantic ports showed an increase, 29 cents per ton above the first-quarter average of \$5.06.

Preliminary data for the fourth quarter of 1972, moreover, indicate that a steep rise in ocean freight rates for heavy grain is taking place. The Soviet Union has agreed to pay U.S.-flag vessels a minimum of \$8.05 per ton for shipments to the Black Sea from the U.S.-Gulf or the current market rate plus a 10 percent premium, which ever is higher. The U.S. has agreed to pay U.S.-flag vessels the difference between the rates paid by the USSR and the actual cost of carrying the grain. The bilateral agreement also provides for grain shipments to be equally divided among U.S., Soviet, and third country vessels.

1/ Industry Economist, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 5.--Rates for heavy grains shipped from North America to Russia in foreign flag vessels, by quarters 1972 1/

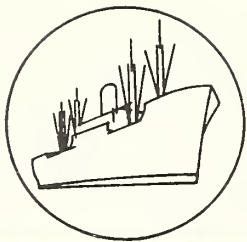
Origin and destination	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
		-- Dollars --	
Great Lakes Ports to:			
Russia Baltic Sea	10.04	9.21	8.93
Russia Black Sea	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	10.09
Russia Sea of Japan	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	10.32
St. Lawrence River Ports:			
Russia Baltic Sea	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	4.80
Russia Black Sea	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	4.37
Russia Sea of Japan	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---
U.S. Atlantic Ports North from Cape Hatteras to:			
Russia Baltic Sea	5.47	<u>2/</u>	5.96
Russia Black Sea	4.64	<u>2/</u>	4.73
Russia Sea of Japan	5.36	<u>2/</u>	---
U.S. Gulf Ports to:			
Russia Baltic Sea	5.79	<u>2/</u>	4.91
Russia Black Sea	4.96	<u>2/</u>	5.45
Russia Sea of Japan	5.36	<u>2/</u>	5.36
Pacific Coast Ports North from San Francisco to:			
Russia Baltic Sea	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---
Russia Black Sea	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---
Russia Sea of Japan	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	7.14

1/ Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume, rates for 2,000 pound ton and calendar quarters or years.

2/ None reported.

Table 6.--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat, and soybeans;
calendar year 1971 and quarters 1971 and 1972 1/

Origin and destinations	Flag	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter	
		1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
-- Dollars --							
Great Lake Ports to:							
United Kingdom	Foreign	7.11	6.96	7.67	7.48	6.60	8.31
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	6.19	2/	6.16	6.33	5.90	6.97
St. Lawrence River Ports to:							
United Kingdom	Foreign	4.23	4.17	4.21	4.21	3.95	4.89
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	3.00	2.23	3.12	2.54	2.97	5.75
U.S. Atlantic Ports North from Cape Hatteras to:							
United Kingdom	Foreign	5.10	4.12	2/	4.04	4.41	5.97
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	3.20	2.74	2/	2.63	2.48	3.28
U.S. Gulf Ports to:							
United Kingdom	Foreign	5.83	4.54	5.72	4.41	2/	5.13
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	3.59	2.87	2.52	2.79	2.66	3.54
East Coast India 3/	Foreign	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
West Coast India 3/	U.S.	26.37	2/	27.46	2/	25.78	2/
Japan	Foreign	10.38	2/	2/	2/	9.65	2/
Brazil	U.S.	21.71	2/	22.89	2/	18.48	2/
Pacific Coast Ports North from San Francisco to:							
East Coast India	Foreign	5.71	4.16	5.10	4.10	4.60	4.77
West Coast India	Foreign	5.29	2/	4.83	6.70	4.27	2/
Japan	U.S.	21.45	16.99	27.01	2/	2/	2/
Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume, rates for 2,000 pound ton and calendar quarters	Foreign	6.61	6.17	6.73	6.47	6.17	5.85



Export Highlights

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN JULY-OCTOBER AT RECORD PACE

October 1972 agricultural exports hit an all-time monthly high of \$908 million, sharply above last October's \$466 million, when exports were sharply reduced because of the longshoremen's strike at most East Coast and Gulf ports. The October record was 8 percent above the previous monthly high of \$842 million in December 1971. The record level in October this year stemmed from the substantial gains in exports of wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, soybean meal, tobacco, and cattle hides.

The October surge brought exports during July-October to a record \$2.98 billion, 27 percent above July-October 1971. Exports of grains alone accounted for over three-fourths of the overall increase. In addition to the increase in grains, exports of soybeans, cattle hides, variety meats, tobacco, fruits, nuts, and vegetables showed improvement. Cotton exports, dairy products, animal fats, and oils and vegetable oils, however, were down from the levels of a year earlier.

The changes in the agricultural foreign market for U.S. farm products were rather significant during the first 4 months of the current fiscal year. Our exports to the USSR totaled \$195 million compared with only \$6 million for these months a year earlier. Wheat exports to USSR advanced to \$79 million from less than \$1 million while exports of corn and soybeans, not shipped last year, were \$84 million and \$18 million, respectively. Exports to Japan rose 48 percent to \$457 million. Feed grain shipments to Japan more than doubled the year-earlier level to 2.4 million tons and gains were made in wheat, soybeans, fruits and vegetables, and cattle hides. Exports of cotton fell sharply because of limited supplies available in the United States. Exports to Mexico were more than double a year earlier, totaling \$84 million, as wheat, corn, grain sorghums, and cattle hides advanced. Extensive drought in Mexico has spurred imports primarily from the United States. U.S. exports to Spain of \$96 million were also more than double the level of July-October 1971/72. Exports to the European Community (EC) rose 12 percent to \$637 million, with grains, fruits, meats, and soybeans accounting for the increase.

Increased U.K. purchases of tobacco, corn, and soybeans advanced U.K. buying of U.S. farm goods by 42 percent to \$152 million.

Grains and preparations.--U.S. Exports of grains and preparations rose by nearly two-thirds to \$1.26 billion in July-October. Shipments of feed grains, wheat, and rice all expanded. Sales of feed grains doubled to \$587 million and the quantity more than doubled to 10.8 million metric tons. Reduced supplies and limited handling capacity in other major feed grain exporting areas caused importers to buy more from the United States. Corn accounted for most of the increase and totaled 348 million bushels, 177 million more than in these months of 1971. Grain sorghum exports of 87 million bushels more than doubled.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-October 1971 and 1972

Commodity	July-October		Change
	1971	1972 <u>1/</u>	
	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		<u>Percent</u>
Animal and animal products:			
Dairy products	53	34	-36
Fats, oils, and greases	82	67	-18
Hides and skins, including furskins	52	123	+137
Cattle hides	40	106	+165
Furskins	6	7	+17
Other hides and skins	6	10	+67
Meats and meat products	48	70	+46
Poultry products	20	23	+15
Other	28	38	+36
Total animals and products	283	355	+25
Cotton, excluding linters	133	72	-46
Feeds and fodders, excluding protein meal:			
Corn byproducts	15	18	+20
Alfalfa meal	4	6	+50
Other	21	30	+43
Total feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal	40	54	+35
Fruits and preparations	121	166	+37
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	298	587	+97
Rice	93	120	+29
Wheat and products	343	521	+52
Other	39	35	-10
Total grains and preparations	773	1,263	+63
Nuts and preparations	23	36	+57
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	104	60	-42
Soybeans	397	415	+5
Protein meal	132	137	+4
Other	32	64	+100
Total oilseeds and products	665	676	+2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	176	203	+15
Vegetables and preparations	48	66	+38
Other	80	93	+16
Total exports	2,342	2,984	+27

1/ Preliminary.

Japanese feed grain purchases rose to 2.4 million metric tons from 1.1 million a year earlier, when exports were hampered by limited feed grain supplies available for export and the longshoremen's strike at the West Coast. Other big markets for U.S. corn this July-October included the USSR, the European Community (EC), Spain, United Kingdom, and Mexico.

Exports of wheat and products in July-October advanced to 301 million bushels from 201 million a year earlier. Demand for U.S. wheat is especially strong this year, with substantial purchases by the USSR. The USSR took 47 million bushels of U.S. wheat during July-October 1972. Also, exports to Japan were up sharply from the strike-reduced level of a year before.

Because of poor crops, Mexico purchased 13 million bushels of wheat in July-October, compared with 3.3 million a year earlier. Substantially more wheat exports also went to Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and People's Republic of China.

U.S. rice exports increased to 631,000 metric tons in July-October 1972, compared with 515,000 a year earlier, and value rose to \$120 million. Reduced rice production, especially in Thailand and Burma, has reduced world exportable supplies. The principal outlets for U.S. rice were Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Philippines, Republic of South Africa, Saudi Arabia, and Iran.

Soybeans and products.--Due to limited old-crop bean stock and large world vegetable oil supplies, U.S. exports fell 4 percent in value this July-October from a year earlier. Declines in exports of soybean oil were primarily to India, Pakistan, Iran, Peru, and Turkey. Anticipation of a longshoremen's strike had boosted exports a year earlier. July-October soybean exports totaled 120 million bushels, down slightly from 124 million in 1971/72. Because of high prices, value gained 5 percent to \$415 million.

Despite the slow start, soybean and product exports are expected to advance by over one-fifth to a new record during 1972/73. Reasons include a larger U.S. crop, the continued advance in livestock production in Western Europe, Canada, and Japan, the purchase of a million tons of soybeans by the USSR, the sharply reduced production of fish meal in Peru; and reduced supplies of other protein meals.

U.S. exports of soybean oil cake and meal totaled 1.16 million tons in July-October compared with 1.4 million a year ago. Again, limited supplies were the primary reason for the decline. Demand expanded sharply and price increased to \$108 per ton from \$89 a year earlier. Western Europe was the most important foreign outlet for U.S. soybean meal.

U.S. exports of soybean oil totaled 333 million pounds, down sharply from the 575 million a year earlier. Foreign demand has slipped with a gain in world fats and oils supplies including increasing quantities of soybean oil available from the crushing of U.S. soybeans by European processors. Exports of cottonseed oil advanced to 124 million pounds in July-October from 113 million a year earlier. Increased supplies at attractive prices encouraged Europeans and others to purchase more.

In July-October, linseed oil exports advanced to 85 million pounds from 24 million, and flaxseed to 4 million bushels from 4,000. U.S. supplies are plentiful while supplies are down elsewhere, especially in Argentina. Top markets for these products were Canada, USSR, Western Europe, and Poland.

Fruits and vegetables.--Exports showed a two-fifths gain. Combined exports of fruits and vegetables hit a record \$232 million, sharply above \$168 million a year earlier. Most of the increase centered around fresh products. Exports of fruits and preparations rose by \$46 million to \$166 million. Shipments rose for fresh citrus products, especially lemons, limes, oranges, and grapefruit. Other value increases occurred for pears

and grapes. Citrus exports benefited from plentiful U.S. supplies and from devaluation of the dollar and realignment of other currencies which made export prices attractive. Exports of dried fruits gained also, especially prunes. The unit value of raisins was up sharply because of limited production due to frost damage. Although small 1972 production was a limiting factor, exports of canned fruits doubled to \$26 million. Increases occurred for canned peaches, fruit cocktail, cherries, and pineapples. Exports of grapefruit and orange juices also advanced. Higher personal incomes in the major markets, increased supplies of fresh citrus, and competitive prices have stimulated U.S. exports.

July-October exports of vegetables and preparations rose nearly two-fifths to \$66 million. Fresh products accounted for about half of the increase. These included lettuce, potatoes, and tomatoes. Canada continued to be the principal market, but increasing amounts moved to Western Europe and Japan as incomes increased and transportation and handling facilities improved.

Exports of nuts and preparations rose to \$36 million from \$23 million. Walnuts accounted for half of the increase, but shipments of almonds and other nuts also gained substantially.

Animals and animal products.--Exports gained one-fourth to \$355 million. A substantial gain in hide exports was equivalent to the overall increase for this group. Exports of meats and products advanced over two-fifths, with beef, pork, and variety meats making large gains. Exports of animal fats and grease, on the other hand, fell more in value than in quantity. Increased world production of fats and oils has depressed current prices. Production of animal fats rose in Western Europe, a principal market for U.S. animal fats and oils. Exports of lard fell sharply both in quantity and value because of reduced shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of dairy products totaled \$34 million in July-October 1972, dropping from \$53 million in 1971. Butter and nonfat dry milk accounted for the decline. Exports of condensed and evaporated milk gained slightly.

U.S. exports of poultry and products advanced slightly to \$30 million. Exports of turkey parts to the EC gained by a fifth. Lower U.S. prices boosted exports of eggs and products by over \$1 million; exports of young whole chickens declined somewhat.

Tobacco.--Exports in July-October totaled 189 million pounds, up from last year's 173 million. Value totaled \$203 million, 15 percent above a year earlier. Unit value increased to about \$1.07 a pound compared with slightly more than \$1 a pound in 1971. Exports in October 1971 were unusually low because of a longshoremen's strike on the East Coast. Exports early in this fiscal year have followed a more normal seasonal pattern. The increase in July-October occurred primarily for flue-cured tobacco to the United Kingdom.

Cotton.--U.S. exports slowed to 441,000 running bales in July-October 1972 from 881,000 bales a year earlier. Large exports during the past year, following 2 years of relatively low output, have nearly depleted U.S. cotton stocks. With U.S. production up 3 million bales in 1972, more cotton will be available for export, but demand is not as strong as a year ago when world production was off sharply.

Table 8 .--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity,
October and July-October 1971 and 1972

Commodity	October		July-October	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
-- 1,000 dollars --				
Variable-levy commodities: 1/				
Feed grains	16,743	31,285	131,978	144,525
Corn	16,143	25,368	128,088	136,024
Grain sorghums	600	4,367	3,728	6,508
Barley	0	1,550	162	1,993
Oats	0	0	0	0
Rice	573	1,086	5,058	4,698
Rye grain	0	0	272	0
Wheat grain	3,686	11,698	22,385	40,784
Wheat flour	94	57	410	227
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	20	108	148	433
Pork, excl. variety meats	35	27	103	125
Lard 2/	32	160	84	200
Dairy products	1	2	160	28
Poultry and eggs	900	1,450	4,003	4,555
Live poultry	127	127	605	482
Broilers and fryers	34	0	256	11
Stewing chickens	0	0	2	0
Turkeys	677	1,181	2,685	3,419
Other fresh poultry	0	1	1	4
Eggs	62	141	454	639
Other	137	761	1,686	5,370
Total	22,221	46,634	166,287	200,945
Nonvariable-levy commodities:				
Canned poultry 3/	0	84	32	300
Cotton, excl. linters	4,657	2,595	15,772	3,539
Fruits and preparations	4,270	8,782	17,686	27,596
Fresh fruits	902	2,300	9,099	8,375
Citrus	876	2,222	8,945	8,237
Oranges and tangerines	211	330	3,393	3,014
Lemons and limes	584	1,449	4,838	4,452
Grapefruits	81	433	714	761
Other	0	10	0	10
Apples	0	0	0	0
Grapes	0	8	71	8
Other	26	70	83	130
Dried fruits	1,565	1,768	2,312	4,612
Raisins	183	140	537	934
Prunes	1,077	1,542	1,446	3,068
Other	305	86	329	610
Fruit juices	128	865	2,290	3,089
Orange	54	565	1,507	2,157
Grapefruit	9	129	348	500
Other	65	171	435	432
Canned fruits 4/	1,611	3,622	3,819	10,888
Peaches	572	1,368	778	3,443
Fruit cocktail	339	354	540	1,759
Pineapples	643	1,318	2,089	2,774
Other	57	582	412	2,912

Continued--

Table 8.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity,
October and July-October 1971 and 1972--Continued

Commodity	October		July-October	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
-- 1,000 dollars --				
Nonvariable-levy commodities--Con:				
Other fruits	64	227	166	632
Vegetables and preparations	1,574	3,245	4,106	6,528
Pulse	1,269	2,157	1,898	3,152
Dried beans	632	1,139	1,242	1,592
Dried peas	637	1,018	656	1,560
Fresh vegetables	16	5	54	32
Canned vegetables	32	162	174	348
Asparagus	6	0	6	25
Other	26	162	168	323
Hops	17	189	396	425
Other vegetables and preparations ..	240	732	1,584	2,571
Hides and skins	2,102	4,723	7,822	16,075
Cattle hides	982	3,446	4,299	11,846
Calf and kip skins	65	187	449	690
Other	1,055	1,090	3,074	3,539
Oilseeds and products	37,735	102,753	227,786	247,546
Oil cake and meal	9,969	23,481	88,117	85,255
Soybean	8,858	20,512	83,491	75,431
Other	1,111	2,969	4,626	9,824
Oilseeds	26,209	77,129	128,786	155,932
Soybeans	26,054	74,189	127,291	133,125
Flaxseed	0	490	20	9,394
Other	155	2,450	1,475	13,413
Vegetable oils	1,557	2,143	10,883	6,359
Cottonseed	176	0	3,655	1,167
Soybean	1	5	37	13
Linseed	42	371	131	974
Other	1,338	1,767	7,060	4,205
Tallow <u>3/</u>	1,912	1,792	10,286	8,105
Tobacco, unmanufactured	158	12,285	60,241	53,394
Variety meats, fresh or frozen <u>3/</u> ..	4,588	6,534	15,835	20,147
Nuts and preparations	5,353	6,600	8,548	12,166
Corn byproducts, feed <u>5/</u>	4,497	4,819	14,661	17,651
Food for relief and charity	0	15	11	24
Other	2,683	9,367	17,996	22,703
Total nonvariable-levy items	69,529	163,594	400,782	435,774
Total EC	91,750	210,228	567,069	636,719

1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964. 2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 3/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

4/ Variable levy on sugar-added content. 5/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 9 --U.S. agricultural exports: Value by months, July 1962 to October 1972

Months	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
								1/			2/
-- Million dollars --											
July	402.0	410.5	479.7	548.0	489.9	472.2	465.6	499.8	567.8	579.0	681.8
August	359.4	408.7	419.6	459.3	571.0	468.1	489.0	438.4	537.5	546.4	684.0
September	396.3	432.9	494.7	484.6	564.0	488.9	469.6	471.5	568.3	749.8	709.9
July-September	1,157.7	1,252.1	1,394.0	1,491.9	1,624.9	1,429.2	1,424.2	1,409.7	1,673.6	1,875.2	2,075.7
October	389.2	552.3	575.7	587.1	622.4	531.8	463.8	644.9	729.9	466.2	908.0
November	451.4	574.5	607.7	651.4	697.7	667.4	609.4	657.8	725.8	629.2	
December	462.0	588.1	669.5	648.3	638.6	563.6	610.7	590.9	744.6	842.4	
October-December	1,302.6	1,714.9	1,852.9	1,886.8	1,958.7	1,762.8	1,683.9	1,893.6	2,200.3	1,937.8	
Total July-December	2,460.3	2,967.0	3,246.9	3,378.7	3,583.6	3,192.0	3,108.1	3,303.3	3,873.9	3,813.0	
January	201.9	542.8	210.4	505.7	530.2	545.0	177.7	524.1	670.5	770.1	
February	492.2	523.2	325.7	519.7	512.0	547.4	239.5	559.6	634.8	715.2	
March	505.2	523.6	696.2	619.5	552.0	544.4	517.2	569.7	714.8	668.6	
January-March	1,199.3	1,589.6	1,232.3	1,644.9	1,594.2	1,636.8	934.4	1,653.4	2,020.1	2,153.9	
April	499.7	521.1	553.8	552.3	524.5	523.7	602.0	558.4	632.5	628.2	
May	505.4	530.5	532.9	549.4	548.1	497.5	583.6	573.7	623.6	711.8	
June	412.9	459.4	530.9	551.1	521.0	461.3	513.2	599.4	605.6	743.3	
April-June	1,418.0	1,511.0	1,617.6	1,652.8	1,593.6	1,482.5	1,698.8	1,731.5	1,861.7	2,083.3	
Total January-June	2,617.3	3,100.6	2,849.9	3,297.7	3,187.8	3,119.3	2,633.2	3,384.9	3,881.8	4,237.2	
Total July-June 3/	5,077.6	6,067.6	6,096.8	6,676.4	6,771.3	6,311.5	5,741.3	4/6,719.3	7,755.7	8,050.3	
Monthly average	423.1	505.6	508.1	556.4	564.3	525.9	478.4	559.9	646.3	670.9	

1/ Beginning January 1970 export values include small amounts of commodities formerly classified as nonagricultural.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

4/ Includes value of new agricultural commodities not separately shown by months for the period July-December 1969.

TABLE 10.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-OCTOBER		VALUE		QUANTITY		OCTOBER		VALUE	
		1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1972 1/ 1,000 DOL.	1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1972 1/ THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1972 1/ 1,000 DOL.
ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	13,771,300	15,974,900	---	---	---	---	2,838,900	4,448,900
NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	11,429,464	12,991,218	---	---	---	---	2,372,658	3,540,906
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	2,341,836	2,983,682	---	---	---	---	466,242	907,994
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	---	---	---	283,087	355,118	---	---	---	---	71,494	104,181
ANIMALS, LIVE	---	---	---	15,687	21,251	---	---	---	---	3,698	8,767
CATTLE	NO	11	13	5,146	7,530	---	---	---	---	1,618	1,752
POULTRY, LIVE:											
BABY CHICKS, EX BREEDING CHICKS	NO	5,192	7,157	1,186	1,325	---	---	---	---	306	331
BREEDING CHICKS	NO	5,471	4,314	5,288	4,380	---	---	---	---	1,239	1,239
OTHER	---	---	---	495	1,016	---	---	---	---	94	198
OTHER	---	---	---	3,571	7,002	---	---	---	---	469	5,248
DAIRY PRODUCTS	---	---	---	52,648	33,896	---	---	---	---	13,403	4,997
ANHYDROUS MILK FAT	LB	33	8	25	6	---	---	---	---	0	1
BUTTER	LB	24,321	116	12,379	73	---	---	---	---	5,716	19
CHEESE AND CURD	LB	1,868	1,901	1,478	1,624	---	---	---	---	396	357
MILK AND CREAM:											
CONDENSED OR EVAPORATED	LB	9,098	15,270	1,888	2,904	---	---	---	---	694	578
DRY, WHOLE MILK AND CREAM	LB	12,407	14,553	2,458	1,922	---	---	---	---	391	412
FRESH	GAL	442	496	666	825	---	---	---	---	117	201
NONFAT DRY	LB	116,549	101,984	33,054	26,015	---	---	---	---	6,012	3,294
OTHER	---	---	---	700	528	---	---	---	---	77	130
FATS, OILS, AND GREASES	LB	899,634	839,234	81,662	67,088	---	---	---	---	19,920	15,829
LARD AND OTHER RENDERED PIG FAT	LB	58,071	44,461	7,030	5,174	---	---	---	---	1,492	1,391
TALLOW:											
EDIBLE	LB	1,786	1,268	222	158	---	---	---	---	65	38
INEDIBLE	LB	786,638	703,776	68,285	55,738	---	---	---	---	16,932	13,090
OTHER	LB	53,140	89,730	6,125	6,019	---	---	---	---	1,432	1,311
MEATS AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	LB	127,127	155,851	47,942	70,325	---	---	---	---	52,476	24,894
BEEF AND VEAL, EXCEPT OFFALS	LB	11,064	15,784	10,073	15,241	---	---	---	---	3,997	3,980
PORK, EXCEPT OFFALS	LB	22,485	35,170	9,119	18,451	---	---	---	---	16,624	2,833
OFFALS, EDIBLE, VARIETY MEATS	LB	84,803	92,693	24,019	29,884	---	---	---	---	28,425	9,504
OTHER	LB	8,775	12,203	4,731	6,749	---	---	---	---	3,431	1,920
POULTRY PRODUCTS	---	---	---	19,695	23,276	---	---	---	---	3,389	6,618
EGGS, DRIED AND OTHERWISE PRESERVED	LB	435	1,890	470	1,463	---	---	---	---	12	316
EGGS IN THE SHELL, FOR HATCHING	DOZ	3,523	3,855	3,699	3,867	---	---	---	---	988	1,078
EGGS IN THE SHELL, OTHER	DOZ	290	1,364	105	505	---	---	---	---	28	171
POULTRY MEAT, FRESH, FROZEN:											
CHICKENS	LB	36,514	32,921	9,594	8,265	---	---	---	---	1,047	1,754
TURKEYS	LB	9,772	15,363	4,271	6,454	---	---	---	---	972	2,452
OTHER	LB	2,507	3,551	846	1,353	---	---	---	---	186	347
POULTRY, CANNED AND SPECIALTIES	LB	1,981	3,845	711	1,370	---	---	---	---	156	500

CONTINUED--

TABLE 10.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-OCTOBER			OCTOBER			VALUE		VALUE
		QUANTITY	1971	1972 1/	QUANTITY	1971	1972 1/	1,000 DOL.	1,000 DOL.	
		THOU.	THOU.	THOU.	THOU.	THOU.	THOU.			
OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS										
HAIR, ANIMAL, EX WOOL OR FINE HAIR	LB	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,842	43,075	
HIDES AND SKINS, INCL FURSKINS	---	361	255	---	---	19	---	46	17	
SAUSAGE CASINGS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,547	38,003	
WOOL, UNMANUFACTURED, INC FINE HAIR	LB	3,637	4,648	---	---	1,282	---	649	1,207	
OTHER	CLB	7,046	7,331	---	---	2,269	---	330	1,631	
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,270	2,217	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS										
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED										
COTTON, RAW	RBA	910	486	---	---	205	---	30,064	30,881	
LINTERS	RBA	881	441	---	---	191	---	29,726	30,378	
	RBA	29	44	---	---	15	---	339	503	
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS										
CANNED	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,085	45,471	
CHERRIES	LB	71,218	150,576	---	---	54,792	---	4,231	9,315	
FRUIT COCKTAIL	LB	739	10,084	---	---	1,363	---	66	333	
PEACHES	LB	15,720	35,217	---	---	11,239	---	1,400	2,239	
PEARS	LB	25,366	59,577	---	---	24,669	---	1,590	3,716	
PINEAPPLES	LB	1,481	5,990	---	---	3,059	---	102	465	
OTHER	LB	19,787	26,710	---	---	10,848	---	818	1,786	
DRIED	LB	8,125	12,999	---	---	3,614	---	255	777	
PRUNES	LB	69,133	68,400	---	---	20,891	---	7,114	7,346	
GRAPES (RAISINS)	LB	22,101	28,943	---	---	10,778	---	2,925	3,444	
OTHER	LB	40,316	30,461	---	---	7,084	---	3,298	2,665	
FRESH	LB	6,715	8,995	---	---	3,029	---	891	1,238	
APPLES	LB	736,029	775,291	---	---	176,961	---	24,786	22,315	
BERRIES	LB	26,116	34,736	---	---	12,925	---	670	1,532	
GRAPEFRUITS	LB	5,444	9,019	---	---	2,222	---	154	399	
GRAPES	LB	48,904	68,937	---	---	26,298	---	1,819	2,264	
LEMONS AND LIMES	LB	208,130	152,746	---	---	46,264	---	15,185	8,257	
ORANGES, TANGERINES, AND CLEMENTINE	LB	114,385	138,401	---	---	31,572	---	2,026	3,749	
PEARS	LB	142,385	200,616	---	---	42,721	---	2,762	4,281	
OTHER	LB	25,749	27,480	---	---	9,452	---	1,370	1,148	
FRUIT JUICES	LB	164,916	143,356	---	---	5,508	---	800	685	
GRAPEFRUIT	GAL	8,934	10,374	---	---	2,874	---	3,581	5,873	
ORANGE	GAL	1,402	1,924	---	---	448	---	404	807	
OTHER	GAL	5,274	5,277	---	---	1,498	---	2,456	3,707	
FROZEN FRUITS	LB	2,258	3,173	---	---	927	---	721	1,359	
OTHER	---	2,007	4,706	---	---	881	---	98	189	
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	275	433	
NUTS AND PREPARATIONS										
ALMONDS	LB	38,995	57,675	---	---	31,528	---	13,496	19,768	
WALNUTS	LB	22,759	26,094	---	---	14,523	---	10,798	11,349	
OTHER	LB	9,140	20,988	---	---	12,441	---	1,113	4,939	
	LB	7,096	10,593	---	---	4,564	---	1,585	3,480	

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TABLE 10.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT :	JULY-OCTOBER				OCTOBER			
		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE	
		1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1972 1/ 1,000 DOL.	1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1972 1/ 1,000 DOL.
GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS									
FEED GRAINS AND PRODUCTS									
FEED GRAINS									
BARLEY	MT	5,323	10,895	772,747	1,262,684	---	---	137,851	337,074
CORN	MT	5,224	10,715	305,970	595,908	757	2,508	39,941	144,360
BARLEY	BU	6,503	14,404	298,165	586,790	739	2,471	38,751	141,658
CORN	BU	170,351	347,621	9,047	14,285	2,361	3,073	2,586	3,640
GRAIN SORGHUMS	BU	29,522	62,684	245,774	483,650	25,678	79,048	34,068	114,001
OATS	BU	408	2,713	42,882	87,253	1,349	15,564	1,963	23,940
MALT AND FLOUR, INC BARLEY MALT	BU	27,434	40,836	463	1,602	93	58	133	77
CORN GITS AND HOMINY	LB	8,023	9,464	1,931	2,652	1,445	9,467	93	607
CORNMEAL	LB	550	663	427	427	1,805	1,793	88	83
CORN STARCH	CWT	18,246	17,433	2,622	2,957	153	233	693	1,023
OATMEAL AND GROATS	CWT	5	67	1,984	1,975	1,724	3,766	207	524
OATMEAL & OATS, ROLLED, ETC	LB	14,173	10,653	27	374	0	23	0	132
RICE, MILLED BASIS	LB	1,169,539	1,457,075	814	733	1,965	4,749	109	334
MILLED	LB	843,746	802,585	93,266	120,007	394,728	313,353	29,685	28,831
HUSKED, BROWN	LB	325,624	654,375	71,078	74,123	249,632	264,433	19,974	25,157
PADDY OR ROUGH	LB	169	115	22,165	45,868	145,035	48,867	9,703	3,667
RYE	BU	1,604	17	22	15	61	54	8	7
WHEAT AND PRODUCTS	BU	201,125	301,325	1,946	26	1	0	1	0
WHEAT	BU	182,836	284,050	342,976	521,304	36,924	87,184	63,450	158,460
WHEAT FLOUR	CWT	6,532	6,081	308,458	488,544	32,921	83,242	55,750	151,689
OTHER WHEAT PRODUCTS	BU	3,395	3,411	26,815	24,097	1,413	1,497	5,813	5,416
BAKERY PRODUCTS	LB	6,185	2,312	7,703	8,664	782	528	1,886	1,355
INFANTS AND DIETETIC FOODS	LB	73,949	49,408	2,312	2,400	1,474	1,886	518	722
BLENDED FOOD PRODUCTS	LB	123,808	109,648	11,689	8,582	2,904	5,704	944	1,404
OTHER	---	---	---	10,734	9,435	29,135	18,474	2,491	1,586
				3,854	5,022	---	---	822	1,712
FEEDS AND FODDERS, EX OIL CAKE&MEAL									
CORN BYPRODUCTS, FEED 2/	---	---	---	39,942	53,805	---	---	9,865	15,111
ALFALFA MEAL, DEHYDRATED	STN	262	291	14,766	17,961	76	73	4,513	4,842
ALFALFA MEAL, SUN-CURED	STN	46	58	2,530	2,900	24	14	1,292	652
POULTRY FEEDS, PREPARED	STN	29	62	1,356	2,877	18	8	834	389
OTHER	---	---	---	6,302	6,535	6	13	781	2,290
				14,987	23,532	---	---	2,445	6,938
OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS									
OIL CAKE AND MEAL	---	---	---	664,717	676,302	---	---	133,228	247,109
SOYBEAN OIL CAKE AND MEAL	STN	1,476	1,289	131,955	136,566	176	328	15,613	36,817
OTHER	STN	1,401	1,156	124,954	124,386	157	285	13,889	33,168
OILSEEDS	---	---	---	7,001	12,180	20	43	3,650	3,650
FLAXSEED	BU	4	3,825	408,335	456,259	---	---	94,896	192,495
SOYBEANS	BU	124,480	119,865	20	11,262	0	175	0	562
SAFFLOWER SEED	LB	41,207	46,930	396,544	415,275	29,446	54,319	90,923	186,219
OTHER	---	---	---	2,113	2,524	41,207	10,723	2,113	591
VEG OILS AND WAXES	---	---	---	9,658	27,197	---	---	1,860	5,124
SOYBEAN OIL	LB	811,824	624,259	124,428	83,477	176,906	127,170	22,719	17,796
COTTONSEED OIL	LB	574,508	333,420	85,398	43,226	142,972	75,329	18,674	9,596
OTHER	LB	113,491	123,591	18,628	17,266	3,132	18,891	536	2,534
		123,826	167,248	20,402	22,985	30,802	32,950	3,509	5,666

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TABLE 10.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-OCTOBER			OCTOBER		
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
		1971 THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1971 THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1972 1/ THOU.	1972 1/ 1,000 DOL.
TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED							
BURLEY	L8	172,922	176,367	189,439	203,335	4,034	55,001
CIGAR WRAPPER	L8	12,858	14,269	16,051	18,320	7	4,270
DARK-FIRED KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE	L8	1,287	8,019	1,023	6,127	47	273
FLUE-CURED	L8	9,908	6,871	4,989	3,727	1	1,679
MARYLAND	L8	107,213	118,852	128,367	156,134	2,265	36,007
OTHER	L8	5,356	5,461	4,021	4,409	3	2,173
	L8	36,300	22,896	34,988	14,618	1,712	10,598
VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS							
CANNED	---	---	47,514	---	65,684	---	---
ASPARAGUS	L8	25,966	5,131	38,099	7,188	7,018	13,118
CORN	L8	947	374	1,438	474	353	500
SOUPS	L8	4,102	790	7,016	1,202	616	2,554
TOMATOES, TOMATO SAUCE AND PUREE	L8	4,836	1,157	7,537	1,594	1,160	2,240
OTHER	L8	7,854	1,228	10,856	1,758	2,704	4,117
PULSES	L8	8,227	1,581	11,252	2,159	2,185	3,707
DRIED BEANS	L8	137,392	12,636	147,109	13,124	60,236	57,022
DRIED PEAS, INC COW AND CHICK	L8	88,689	9,368	55,919	5,891	30,205	26,171
DRIED LENTILS	L8	36,357	2,097	58,963	3,737	21,450	13,481
FRESH	L8	12,346	1,170	32,227	3,496	8,582	17,370
LETTUCE	L8	274,843	15,264	368,872	23,086	56,210	74,692
ONIONS	L8	42,177	2,505	60,882	3,097	23,810	28,004
POTATOES, EXCEPT SWEET POTATOES	L8	32,471	1,464	34,404	2,164	5,844	9,551
TOMATOES	L8	113,733	3,027	146,481	5,052	3,235	7,921
OTHER	L8	44,128	4,720	54,722	6,588	13,866	14,746
FROZEN VEGETABLES	L8	42,333	3,548	72,384	6,184	9,455	14,470
HOPS	L8	5,985	1,085	9,207	1,787	1,237	2,750
SOUPS AND VEGETABLES, DEHYDRATED	L8	1,257	1,172	1,936	1,813	290	663
TOMATO JUICE, CANNED	L8	6,501	2,947	9,868	4,725	1,670	2,968
VEGETABLE SEASONINGS	GAL	228	243	435	493	56	137
OTHER	L8	14,313	4,094	21,305	5,203	2,630	5,174
	---	---	4,942	---	8,265	---	---
OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
COFFEE	---	---	79,715	---	90,993	---	---
DRUGS, HERBS, ROOTS, ETC	L8	6,871	7,190	8,571	8,135	1,357	2,339
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS	L8	3,491	3,191	3,213	4,339	450	736
FLAVORING SIRUPS, SUGARS, EXTRACTS	L8	4,300	11,744	4,483	12,552	473	1,143
HONEY	---	---	18,341	---	15,879	---	---
NURSERY STOCK	L8	2,124	545	1,700	566	239	368
SEEDS, EXCEPT OILSEEDS	---	---	2,512	---	2,994	---	---
SPICES	L8	25,655	9,628	52,889	14,090	8,649	21,991
OTHER	L8	2,387	1,613	2,904	1,928	325	999
	---	---	24,951	---	30,511	---	---
1/ PRELIMINARY							



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, JULY-OCTOBER 1972

Imports of agricultural products into the United States during July-October 1972 totaled \$2.16 billion, 8 percent larger than in similar months last year. For October, such imports amounted to \$574 million against only \$302 million in October 1971, when long-shoremen's strikes affected port activity along the East and Gulf Coasts.

Competitive or "supplementary" products accounted for the July-October rise, especially cattle, meat, cheese, fruits, vegetables, and some oilbearing materials. Supplementary commodities advanced 13 percent over the year-earlier level to \$1.4 billion. Noncompetitive or "complementary" items were slightly higher at \$754 million.

In addition to the larger import volume of supplementary products, higher prices were paid for casein, beef, and sugar. Heavy inflows in anticipation of strikes last year resulted in unusually large import volume of sugar, wine, and tobacco.

Among the noncompetitive items, purchases of bananas rose sharply above last fiscal year's volume, partly offsetting declines for natural rubber, cocoa beans, and tea. Price increases pushed green coffee values 5 percent higher while volume declined 8 percent.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity,
July-October 1971 and 1972

Commodity or commodity group	July-October		Change
	1971	1972	
<u>Supplementary</u>	<u>-- Million dollars --</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Animals and animal products:			
Cattle and calves	18	21	+17
Dairy products and eggs	42	52	+24
Hides and skins, including furskins	25	30	+20
Meats and meat products, excluding poultry:			
Beef and veal	292	367	+26
Pork	77	85	+10
Other meats and products	16	22	+38
Sausage casings	9	9	0
Wool, apparel	10	9	-10
Other animals and animal products	29	37	+28
Total animals and products	518	632	+22
Cotton, raw, excluding linters	2	3	+50
Feeds and fodders, excluding oil cake	10	12	+20
Fruits and preparations	39	45	+15
Grains and preparations	26	28	+8
Nuts and preparations, edible	41	42	+2
Oilseeds, oilnuts, and products:			
Coconut oil	25	18	-28
Copra	5	8	+60
Olive oil	7	9	+29
Other oilseeds and products	23	31	+35
Seeds and nursery stock, excluding oilseeds	14	19	+36
Sugar and molasses:			
Sugar, cane	294	284	-3
Molasses, inedible	12	18	+50
Tobacco, unmanufactured	63	50	-21
Vegetables and preparations	54	64	+19
Wines and malt beverages:			
Wines	74	65	-12
Malt beverages	13	14	+8
Other supplementary vegetable products	25	32	+28
Total supplementary products	1,245	1,374	+10
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas, fresh	52	61	+17
Cocoa and chocolate:			
Cocoa beans	48	28	-42
Cocoa butter	6	7	+17
Cocoa and chocolate prepared	18	17	-6
Coffee:			
Coffee, green or crude	428	443	-4
Coffee, soluble	21	26	+24
Drugs, crude	10	9	-10
Essential oils	12	12	0
Fibers, unmanufactured	7	6	-14
Rubber, crude:			
Rubber, crude, dry form	64	51	-20
Rubber, latex	9	8	-11
Silk, raw	1	2	+100
Spices	20	15	-25
Tea, crude	29	19	-34
Wool, carpet	15	16	+7
Other complementary products	11	20	+82
Total complementary products	751	740	-1
Total agricultural imports	1,997	2,115	+6

TABLE 12.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-OCTOBER		VALUE		QUANTITY		OCTOBER		VALUE
		1971	1972 1/	1971	1972 1/	1971	1972 1/	1971	1972 1/	
		THOU.	THOU.	1,000 DOL.	1,000 DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	1,000 DOL.	1,000 DOL.	
ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	15,399,500	18,413,200	---	---	---	---	3,508,300	4,982,500
NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	13,402,437	16,257,099	---	---	---	3,205,827	4,408,852
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	1,997,063	2,156,101	---	---	---	302,473	573,648
SUPPLEMENTARY	---	---	---	1,245,620	1,401,938	---	---	---	221,185	359,470
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	---	---	---	517,922	648,820	---	---	---	84,280	174,329
ANIMALS, LIVE	---	---	---	26,301	33,730	---	---	---	4,737	13,493
BABY CHICKS	NO	---	1,579	849	633	---	---	---	272	52
CATTLE, DUTIABLE	NO	1,414	156	15,007	24,902	75	71	3,415	11,298	91
CATTLE FOR BREEDING, FREE	NO	101	5	2,936	2,555	26	2	662	699	662
HORSES	NO	7	1	5,439	3,438	2	1	332	809	332
OTHER	---	---	---	2,070	2,201	0	0	276	596	276
DAIRY PRODUCTS	---	---	---	41,509	54,019	---	---	---	7,683	15,453
CHEESE	LB	51,159	62,363	29,135	37,068	8,791	17,811	5,524	11,072	5,524
BLUE MOLD, INCLUDING ROQUEFORT	LB	2,157	2,334	1,830	2,412	319	813	330	807	330
CHEDDAR	LB	3,940	4,656	2,022	2,320	1,429	1,417	745	689	745
COLBY	LB	216	551	85	222	48	51	19	21	19
EDAM AND GOUDA	LB	4,203	3,465	2,329	2,238	420	1,028	219	668	219
ROMANO,REGGIANO,PARMESANO	LB	2,671	4,217	2,481	2,742	750	720	796	513	796
PECORINO	LB	5,406	5,703	3,505	4,391	960	2,085	583	1,742	583
SWISS	LB	15,248	16,373	8,728	10,390	2,385	4,546	1,450	2,947	1,450
OTHER	LB	17,318	25,065	8,175	12,353	2,479	7,150	1,382	3,686	1,382
BUTTER	LB	211	278	133	177	17	50	10	44	10
CASEIN AND MIXTURES	LB	32,248	28,350	10,750	14,365	5,819	7,142	1,931	3,574	1,931
ICE CREAM	GAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	---	---	---	1,491	2,410	---	---	---	218	763
HIDES AND SKINS, INCLUDING FURSKINS	---	---	---	25,116	32,780	---	---	---	3,095	8,795
CALF AND KIP SKINS	LB	982	985	787	555	145	235	42	158	42
CATTLE HIDES	LB	5,060	3,354	238	1,209	519	1,245	67	493	67
GOAT AND KID SKINS	LB	762	1,839	631	1,964	175	763	155	820	155
SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS	LB	13,081	14,547	11,213	15,600	1,309	2,949	1,250	3,523	1,250
FURSKINS	---	---	---	10,579	11,131	---	---	---	1,356	3,089
OTHER	---	---	---	1,668	2,322	---	---	---	225	713
MEATS AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	384,751	480,008	---	---	---	62,177	125,827
BEEF AND VEAL	LB	653,940	789,870	292,388	369,654	110,397	201,695	49,940	95,175	49,940
CANNED	LB	508,846	619,504	26,530	20,652	90,072	158,900	4,570	5,158	4,570
FRESH OR FROZEN	LB	40,512	33,078	26,530	20,652	6,989	8,361	42,791	85,599	42,791
PREPARED OR PRESERVED	LB	434,651	560,923	235,757	329,328	79,873	144,591	2,578	4,418	2,578
MUTTON, GOAT, AND LAMB	LB	33,684	25,504	30,101	19,675	3,210	5,948	1,314	1,304	1,314
PORK	LB	23,386	36,767	7,776	12,066	3,887	3,834	9,468	26,953	3,834
FRESH OR FROZEN	LB	108,080	120,097	76,719	90,085	13,947	34,585	1,384	2,081	13,947
HAMS AND SHOULDERS,CND,COOKED,ETC	LB	21,141	21,648	7,456	10,253	3,763	4,312	7,309	23,095	4,312
OTHER	LB	78,482	89,370	63,620	73,853	9,036	27,469	775	1,777	27,469
OTHER	LB	8,457	9,080	5,643	5,979	1,148	2,804	1,455	2,396	1,148
OTHER	LB	13,627	13,503	7,869	8,204	2,490	4,376	1,455	2,396	2,490

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TABLE 12.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-OCTOBER			OCTOBER		
		QUANTITY		VALUE	QUANTITY		VALUE
		1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.		1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	
POULTRY PRODUCTS							
EGGS, DRIED AND OTHERWISE PRESERVED	LB	---	---	1,597	---	---	323
EGGS IN THE SHELL	DOZ	270	20	163	46	2	27
POULTRY MEAT	LB	1,224	989	1,038	108	177	189
		221	160	395	68	49	107
OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS							
BEEFWAX	LB	---	---	38,649	---	---	6,265
BONES, HOOF, AND HORNS	---	---	---	742	---	---	33
BRISTLES, CRUDE OR PREPARED	LB	---	731	1,256	49	251	166
FATS, OILS, AND GREASES	---	---	---	2,002	---	---	374
FEATHERS AND DOWNS, CRUDE, SORTED	LB	692	1,004	2,407	42	206	167
GELATIN	LB	5,068	5,133	740	862	925	1,011
HAIR, UNMANUFACTURED	LB	1,517	2,700	2,942	162	528	418
SAUSAGE CASINGS	---	---	---	3,696	---	---	623
OSSEIN	LB	796	2,647	1,028	26	612	1,362
RENET	---	---	---	9,074	---	---	120
WOOL, UNMANUFACTURED, EX FREE IN BOND	GLB	3,526	4,120	760	---	---	2,079
OTHER	---	---	---	564	---	---	325
		21,132	12,784	10,071	47	112	76
		---	---	5,370	3,939	2,339	1,993
		---	---	---	---	---	805
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED	---	---	---	727,699	---	---	136,905
COTTON, RAW	RBA	26	34	2,208	3	9	150
LINTERS	RBA	9	18	1,538	0	6	905
	RBA	17	16	670	3	3	150
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS							
APPLES, FRESH	---	---	---	38,661	---	---	7,604
APPLE AND PEAR JUICES	LB	14,603	23,273	860	4,491	11,532	12,224
BLUEBERRIES	GAL	5,636	2,471	1,948	417	430	182
STRAWBERRIES	LB	6,293	6,604	1,426	727	1,732	284
OTHER BERRIES	LB	20,899	15,404	2,810	1,771	2,154	181
CHERRIES	LB	10,123	8,473	1,843	6,512	4,233	699
DATES	LB	5,760	5,363	1,761	882	1,224	211
FIGS	LB	151	742	25	38	395	1,008
GRAPES	LB	2,677	3,424	462	1,478	1,779	283
MELONS	LB	6,572	6,797	495	2,319	1,460	6
ORANGES, MANDARIN, CANNED	---	---	---	834	---	---	250
ORANGES, FRESH	LB	2,115	1,077	67	70	177	70
ORANGE JUICE, CONCENTRATED	LB	19,886	32,948	7,597	50	4	2
PEARS, FRESH	GAL	11,009	8,725	3,750	4,371	8,801	907
PEARS, PREP OR PRES	LB	707	4,538	109	6,210	13,420	305
PINEAPPLES, CND, PREP OR PRES	LB	8,026	4,863	913	215	1,091	715
PINEAPPLE JUICE	GAL	61,386	74,585	7,647	696	68	110
JELLIES AND JAMS	LB	3,644	4,115	913	583	435	74
OTHER	---	---	---	1,133	13,750	14,418	50
		4,054	3,718	1,198	825	1,161	1,782
		---	---	7,251	903	296	296
		---	---	---	---	---	326
		---	---	---	---	---	2,227

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TABLE 12 .--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE 8Y COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT :	JULY-OCTOBER				OCTOBER			
		QUANTITY :		VALUE :		QUANTITY :		VALUE :	
		1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	1,000 DOL.	1,000 DOL.	1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	1,000 DOL.	1,000 DOL.
NUTS AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	41,136	40,219	---	---	4,324	9,521
ALMONDS	L8	80	129	61	90	3	13	3	15
BRAZIL NUTS	L8	16,277	26,393	4,806	6,709	1,275	4,347	370	1,438
CASHEW NUTS	L8	39,528	39,626	24,016	25,257	4,270	9,587	2,715	5,973
CHESTNUTS	L8	293	1,859	96	756	240	1,779	64	696
COCONUT MEAT, FR, PREP, OR PRES	L8	37,576	34,273	4,854	3,558	7,777	6,802	956	714
FILBERTS	L8	1,508	1,827	890	1,062	44	535	25	315
PISTACHE NUTS	L8	8,396	2,283	5,519	1,828	9	159	12	116
WALNUTS	L8	17	253	6	157	17	18	6	14
OTHER	---	---	---	889	801	---	---	174	240
GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	26,093	32,116	---	---	5,267	10,913
BARLEY	BU	2,709	4,859	3,264	6,805	429	1,838	433	2,649
BARLEY MALT	CWT	82	74	436	383	9	17	49	94
CORN	BU	569	348	953	597	119	67	236	111
OATS	8U	414	1,131	361	890	75	179	60	145
RICE	L8	54,822	322	2,612	62	2,163	53	123	11
RYE	8U	236	154	256	166	105	0	97	0
WHEAT	BU	96	0	177	1	1	0	1	0
WHEAT FLOUR	CWT	7	18	47	88	0	1	0	4
WHEAT GLUTEN	L8	7,579	10,296	1,786	2,575	2,232	2,680	523	660
8ISCUITS, CAKES, WAFERS, ETC	L8	29,301	32,498	11,445	14,066	6,121	10,884	2,460	4,884
BREAD CRUMBS	L8	7,758	7,360	1,011	1,058	1,759	2,338	228	347
BREAD, YEAST-LEAVENED	L8	1,931	1,892	383	412	469	489	95	109
MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, ETC	L8	9,062	12,947	1,686	2,466	1,944	4,052	386	736
OTHER	---	---	---	1,677	2,547	---	---	576	1,164
OILBEARING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS	---	---	---	59,508	66,236	---	---	19,321	17,403
OIL CAKE AND MEAL	STN	2	6	99	271	1	2	35	89
OILSEEDS AND OILNUTS	---	---	---	9,512	13,791	---	---	6,015	5,083
COPRA	L8	70,134	172,574	5,196	9,067	70,134	79,218	5,196	4,183
SESAME SEED	L8	11,630	13,059	2,166	2,407	1,736	2,001	363	408
OTHER	---	---	---	2,151	2,316	---	---	456	492
VEGETABLE OILS AND WAXES	L8	358,062	469,247	49,896	52,174	103,849	118,811	13,271	12,230
CARNAUBA	L8	3,383	2,722	1,274	1,048	165	618	60	221
CASTOR OIL	L8	22,675	32,287	3,057	5,970	3,856	7,932	524	1,449
COCONUT OIL	L8	212,641	198,846	25,419	16,848	67,810	66,991	8,018	5,373
OLIVE OIL, EDIBLE	L8	21,632	20,708	7,160	8,505	3,886	3,371	1,371	1,391
PALM OIL	L8	58,996	170,398	6,229	13,849	25,872	29,594	2,871	2,548
PALM KERNEL OIL	L8	24,164	27,410	3,935	2,911	521	6,319	143	648
TUNG OIL	L8	6,196	5,128	663	482	659	1,102	69	92
OTHER	L8	8,376	11,748	2,159	2,559	1,081	2,884	215	508

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TABLE 12.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-OCTOBER			OCTOBER		
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
		1971	1972 1/	1971	1972 1/	1971	1972 1/
		THOU.	THOU. 1,000 DOL.	THOU.	THOU. 1,000 DOL.	THOU.	THOU. 1,000 DOL.
SUGAR AND RELATED PRODUCTS							
SUGAR	STN	---	---	---	---	---	---
MOLASSES, INEDIBLE	GAL	2,051	318,199	---	---	---	---
MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP	LB	98,611	294,375	---	---	---	---
CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS	LB	2,374	11,746	---	---	---	---
HONEY	LB	27,531	3,493	---	---	---	---
OTHER	LB	3,327	11,243	---	---	---	---
VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS							
FRESH OR FROZEN:							
BEANS	LB	---	---	---	---	---	---
CARROTS	LB	387	261	---	---	---	---
CUCUMBERS	LB	22,475	14,980	---	---	---	---
DASHEENS	LB	291	2,467	---	---	---	---
EGGPLANT	LB	5,485	7,002	---	---	---	---
GARLIC	LB	8	23	---	---	---	---
ONIONS	LB	3,496	5,127	---	---	---	---
PEAS	LB	5,493	5,436	---	---	---	---
PEPPERS	LB	506	547	---	---	---	---
POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH	LB	1,899	1,630	---	---	---	---
SQUASH	CWT	50	47	---	---	---	---
TOMATOES	LB	85	513	---	---	---	---
TURNIPS OR RUTABAGAS	LB	12,709	12,326	---	---	---	---
OTHER	CWT	223	220	---	---	---	---
PREPARED OR PRESERVED:							
CASSAVA, FLOUR, STARCH, AND TAPIOCA	LB	---	---	---	---	---	---
HOPS	LB	50,754	30,023	---	---	---	---
MUSHROOMS, INCLUDING DRIED	LB	43	230	---	---	---	---
OLIVES, IN BRINE	GAL	8,771	18,389	---	---	---	---
ONIONS	LB	6,132	5,119	---	---	---	---
PEAS, EX DRIED	LB	1,158	1,783	---	---	---	---
PICKLED VEGETABLES	LB	3,132	2,535	---	---	---	---
TOMATOES	LB	15,983	21,349	---	---	---	---
TOMATO PASTE AND SAUCE	LB	34,568	29,198	---	---	---	---
OTHER	LB	27,982	24,371	---	---	---	---
OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
BROOMCORN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CUT FLOWERS	STN	4	187,603	---	---	---	---
ESSENTIAL OR DISTILLED OILS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FEEDS AND FODDERS, EX OIL CAKE&MEAL	LB	570	2,483	---	---	---	---
FLAVORING EXTRACTS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JUTE AND JUTE BUTTS, UNMANUFACTURED	LTN	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEEDS, EXCEPT OILSEEDS	LB	11,481	15,015	---	---	---	---
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE STOCK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MALT LIQUORS	GAL	11,067	10,151	---	---	---	---
SPICES	LB	2,901	13,337	---	---	---	---
WINES	GAL	16,044	986	---	---	---	---
TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	LB	108,544	74,000	---	---	---	---
OTHER	---	---	63,666	---	---	---	---

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TABLE 12.---U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY---CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT :	JULY-OCTOBER				OCTOBER			
		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE	
		1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1972 1/ 1,000 DOL.	1971 THOU.	1972 1/ THOU.	1971 1,000 DOL.	1972 1/ 1,000 DOL.
COMPLEMENTARY	---	---	---	751,443	754,163	---	---	81,288	214,178
BANANAS	LB	1,194,594	1,380,922	51,625	62,747	235,948	372,022	10,681	16,981
PLANTAINS	LB	25,915	35,742	1,093	1,679	4,136	9,069	209	418
COFFEE, GREEN	LB	1,085,931	1,003,568	428,129	449,666	82,126	272,074	31,678	128,606
COFFEE EXTRACTS, ESSENCES, CONCENTRATES	LB	15,296	21,589	20,858	27,672	963	5,852	1,218	8,186
COCOA BEANS	LB	202,394	113,698	47,971	29,527	31,022	29,289	6,511	8,003
COCOA BUTTER	LB	12,308	12,630	6,362	7,069	1,048	3,385	568	2,093
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PREPARATIONS	LB	62,191	69,700	17,543	18,718	10,884	22,252	3,691	6,542
DRUGS, HERBS, ROOTS, ETC	LB	21,974	23,489	9,613	9,589	898	9,569	2,338	2,645
ESSENTIAL OR DISTILLED OILS	LB	3,238	4,646	11,627	13,290	317	1,376	1,499	3,979
FIBERS, UNMANUFACTURED	LTN	37	28	6,943	6,306	5	8	864	2,156
RUBBER, CRUDE, NATURAL:									
RUBBER, DRY FORM	LB	423,683	359,069	64,329	50,679	88,299	106,008	13,093	14,748
RUBBER, LATEX	LB	60,428	51,646	9,451	8,346	11,775	16,590	2,076	2,622
SILK, RAW	LB	108	237	859	1,988	15	99	125	895
SPICES:									
PEPPER, UNGROUND, BLACK	LB	22,268	22,881	9,559	8,699	966	5,994	397	2,224
VANILLA BEANS	LB	494	236	1,980	652	64	120	91	346
OTHER	LB	21,288	20,149	8,655	7,362	2,136	5,127	624	1,788
TEA	LB	69,464	49,594	28,673	20,256	4,661	14,348	2,146	5,894
WOOL, UNMANUFACTURED, FREE IN BOND	GLB	41,307	29,909	15,251	15,990	3,288	5,261	1,236	3,164
OTHER	---	---	---	10,921	13,928	---	---	2,241	2,888

1/ PRELIMINARY

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country, July-October 1971 and 1972

Country	Exports		Imports		Country		Exports		Imports	
	1971	1972	1971	1972			1971	1972	1971	1972
World 1/	2,341,836	-- 1,000 dollars --	2,983,682	1,997,063	2,156,101	-- 1,000 dollars --	21,604	22,037	3,240	5,258
Major Trade Blocs:							15,787	16,358	2,781	2,733
GACN	16,186	17,326	122,832				4,323	5,755	3,558	3,692
LAFTA	175,437	217,314	515,189				28,024	25,440	48,829	59,774
EC	566,956	636,719	157,623				107,316	152,452	18,610	18,610
COMECOM	39,760	247,549	17,476				2,177	10,528	14,432	9,478
Greenland	0	0	2				205,366	236,559	50,992	45,322
Canada	277,122	288,917	95,799				52,588	50,392	4,303	5,447
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	14	26	0				60,620	77,652	45,546	50,270
Mexico	38,485	84,376	87,374				183,859	201,529	26,406	30,840
Central America	26,205	28,194	134,452				1,372	639	27	19
Guatemala	5,351	5,159	31,111				3,959	5,584	2,604	3,394
British Honduras	1,358	778	1,129				5,172	13,673	373	204
Honduras	2,311	2,955	18,654				6,269	3,564	1,273	1,584
El Salvador	3,711	3,467	30,459				26,051	28,796	9,964	10,265
Nicaragua	2,069	2,078	12,748				0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	2,743	3,667	29,860				0	0	0	0
Panama	8,662	10,090	10,376				16,056	18,261	13,453	25,800
Canal Zone	0	0	115				5,600	194,728	1,231	1,974
Caribbean	60,250	59,251	50,693				44,164	96,112	38,777	34,249
Bermuda	3,393	3,250	167				15,667	15,655	13,837	11,686
Bahamas	9,184	8,826	44				20	9	3	3
Cuba	0	0	44				836	162	0	1
Jamaica	13,168	13,374	4,658				64,524	70,587	30,376	29,407
Haiti	3,087	3,585	4,756				10,044	53,255	11,168	8,060
Dominican Republic	15,315	12,218	34,781				0	57	98	114
Leeward-Windward Islands	1,792	2,127	123				7,552	7,994	11,688	11,367
Barbados	1,252	1,373	645				5,291	16,536	619	1,793
Trinidad-Tobago	6,475	7,902	2,034				0	90	403	528
Netherlands Antilles	5,456	5,794	8				16,357	5,274	30,053	23,136
French West Indies	1,128	802	3,472				1,377	3,079	182	294
South America	140,897	137,287	436,037				775,963	955,886	344,853	334,172
Colombia	20,925	14,106	66,350				6,487	508	848	725
Venezuela	34,558	4,494	4,905				5,660	5,223	3,142	2,677
Guyana	1,739	2,305	8,124				4,856	227	498	978
Surinam	2,171	1,979	97				22,378	17,122	9,779	12,245
French Guiana	34	64	0				32,584	37,932	1,976	2,062
Ecuador	8,083	5,011	27,068				1,472	4,108	0	0
Peru	20,457	23,262	33,289				2	22	0	0
Bolivia	4,586	2,668	1,432				1,896	1,225	0	0
Chile	6,874	11,274	477				8,668	10,918	0	27
Brazil	35,524	23,641	241,851				630	---	250	---
Paraguay	2,187	452	5,583				---	47	0	0
Uruguay	652	9,104	1,160				---	290	0	43
Argentina	3,107	1,536	46,112				---	855	0	31
Falkland Islands	0	0	0				---	11	0	0
Europe	912,883	1,333,323	386,058				52	117	84	41
Iceland	712	560	30				366	457	0	0
							4,663	206	738	715
							102,901	23,953	37,552	33,630

Continued--

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country,
July-October 1971 and 1972--Continued

Country	Exports		Imports		Country	Exports		Imports	
	1971	1972	1971	1972		1971	1972	1971	1972
			-- 1,000 dollars --				-- 1,000 dollars --		
Asia--Continued									
Pakistan	48,432	38,251	1,361	836::	Equatorial Guinea	0	0	345	0
Nepal	11	1,150	196	24::	Mauritania	384	60	164	0
Bangladesh 4/	---	38,750	---	938::	Federal Republic of Cameroon	1,051	1,049	6,835	7,135
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	5,695	606	11,542	7,299::	Senegal	1,496	899	0	9
Burma	320	356	0	4::	Mali	622	1	39	0
Thailand	19,768	20,856	9,419	5,604::	Guinea	3,790	295	1,229	3,790
North Vietnam	0	0	0	0::	Sierra Leone	1,796	1,590	1,069	1,761
South Vietnam	23,493	38,265	38	227::	Ivory Coast	621	827	18,753	21,114
Laos	297	795	97	0::	Chana	2,735	3,718	16,112	10,042
Cambodia (Khmer Republic)	1,827	2,169	0	0::	The Gambia	404	119	0	0
Malaysia	4,871	3,394	43,755	35,586::	Niger	44	83	2/	17
Singapore	3,641	8,314	8,314	6,787::	Togo	486	445	172	0
Indonesia	32,586	29,459	46,323	53,229::	Nigeria	11,546	8,478	9,900	2,541
Philippines	19,789	32,363	137,880	118,527::	Central African Republic	9	2	0	0
Macao	37	31	0	0::	Gabon	66	46	0	0
Southern-Southeastern Asia, n.e.c. :	5	13	87	344::	Chad	32	17	6	0
Peoples Republic of China	0	16,832	2,148	5,797::	British West Africa	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia	0	0	410	426::	Madeira Islands	419	0	239	64
North Korea	0	0	0	0::	Upper Volta	611	200	0	0
Korea, Republic of	66,291	94,092	2,207	3,361::	Dahomey	519	767	144	431
Hong Kong	16,147	24,536	1,130	2,162::	Angola	2,219	971	30,888	29,701
Republic of China	28,510	46,050	13,176	20,029::	Congo (Brazzaville)	168	180	98	86
Japan	309,410	457,172	11,892	19,818::	Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	118	135	92	0
Nansei Islands, n.e.c. 5/	2,238	---	11	---::	Liberia	3,473	2,850	9,207	7,804
Australia and Oceania.....	12,727	17,019	265,753	349,411::	Zaire (Congo-Kinshasa)	3,093	1,431	12,658	7,493
Australia	9,544	10,933	166,588	232,506::	Rwanda	306	180	2,602	7,230
Papua New Guinea	27	36	7,419	5,029::	Somali Republic	1	297	2	25,296
New Zealand and Western Samoa	2,393	---	86,963	108,261::	Ethiopia	333	433	18,942	25,296
New Zealand 2/	---	3,455	---	16::	Afars-Issas	157	132	0	8
Western Samoa 3/	20	20	---	0::	Uganda	159	50	17,122	21,978
British Pacific Islands	20	1	9	0::	Kenya	1,375	517	7,459	5,750
French Pacific Islands	362	1,155	15	9::	Seychelles-Dependencies	37	291	257	257
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands :	368	1,304	3	6::	Tanzania	2,700	600	5,148	7,475
Pacific Islands, n.e.c.	13	115	4,756	3,584::	Mauritius-Dependencies	783	724	2,931	760
					Mozambique	98	94	5,737	7,093
Africa	97,291	79,406	196,039	190,662::	Malagasy Republic	491	282	8,022	6,415
Morocco	17,497	8,044	503	1,181::	French Indian Ocean Areas	7	2	494	478
Algeria	4,304	5,969	4	199::	Republic of South Africa	10,465	9,845	7,834	4,693
Tunisia	4,911	6,233	502	1,871::	Botswana	81	0	2	4
Libya	1,324	990	0	0::	Zambia	134	125	5	4
Egypt	13,726	16,108	756	493::	Swaziland	32	64	1,112	3,008
Sudan	314	700	1,629	1,063::	Rhodesia	13	0	2/	0
Canary Islands	1,196	3,280	1	0::	Malawi	56	107	1,128	1,067
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	0	2	0	0::	Lesotho	1,013	396	0	0

1/ May not add due to rounding.

2/ Less than \$500.

2/ Less than \$500.
3/ Separately classified Jan. 1, 1972.

4/ Separately classified May 1, 1972.
5/ Separately classified prior to June 1, 1972.

Table 14.--Quantity indexes: U.S. agricultural exports fiscal years 1968-73, monthly and accumulated, July 1971 to date

(Calendar year 1967 = 100)

Year and month	Animals and animal products	Cotton and linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Fruits and vegetables	All agricultural commodities 1/
1967/68	96	101	100	104	99	91	101
1968/69	110	69	100	85	106	93	92
1969/70	101	75	101	97	148	109	106
1970/71	117	98	98	106	157	103	115
1971/72	134	89	94	103	159	107	115
July-October:							
1971/72	117	71	84	91	142	95	101
July-October:							
1972/73	121	34	100	140	134	115	121
<u>Adjusted for seasonal variation 2/</u>							
Monthly							
1971/72:							
July	103	79	86	90	204	90	106
August	111	69	78	83	169	79	102
September	145	108	112	135	186	75	138
October	115	77	6	68	101	86	80
November	127	81	2	79	62	120	89
December	213	72	75	112	162	142	126
January	166	91	266	105	207	112	138
February	127	101	226	112	172	94	128
March	130	116	74	87	137	117	106
April	121	94	47	95	158	119	105
May	128	52	105	132	139	113	124
June	125	55	78	138	167	132	118
1972/73:							
July	146	40	93	133	152	127	107
August	108	25	83	143	147	111	105
September	119	28	72	155	112	88	110
October	121	70	107	148	166	87	137
November							
December							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
<u>Not adjusted for seasonal variation</u>							
1971/72:							
July	96	67	74	87	168	85	98
August	115	52	87	82	133	75	92
September	139	100	166	128	135	93	129
October	119	65	7	65	131	125	83
November	149	90	3	92	196	120	113
December	202	138	131	115	218	137	149
January	146	108	220	101	186	98	131
February	121	124	180	108	150	84	122
March	136	137	61	98	136	110	112
April	121	87	39	97	148	107	104
May	140	51	89	127	140	117	121
June	127	45	64	131	167	137	125
1972/73:							
July	136	33	80	128	125	120	117
August	112	19	92	142	116	105	118
September	114	26	107	147	82	109	118
October	124	59	120	142	215	126	133
November							
December							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							

1/ Based on 359 classifications in 1971.

2/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of the Census Method X-11. This new method of adjusting for seasonal variations is a continuing system which takes into account changing seasonal patterns. For detailed explanation of the new adjustment procedures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, The X-11 Variant of the Seasonal Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, Technical Paper No. 15, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Table 15.--Quantity indexes: U.S. agricultural imports, fiscal years 1968-73, monthly and accumulated, July 1971 to date

(Calendar year 1967 = 100)									
Year and month	Supplementary 1/					Complementary 1/			All agri- cultural commodities: 2/
	Animals and animals products	Crains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Sugar, molasses, and sirups	Total	Cocoa, coffee, and tea	Rubber and allied gums	Total	
1967/68	108	92	97	102	105	104	107	104	105
1968/69	115	96	105	103	110	100	127	103	107
1969/70	121	131	104	107	116	101	131	104	111
1970/71	114	136	111	113	118	98	124	101	111
1971/72	115	145	119	118	122	105	138	108	116
July-October:									
1971/72	115	106	95	127	120	116	143	117	118
July-October:									
1972/73	134	126	129	113	125	104	123	106	117
<u>Adjusted for seasonal variation 3/</u>									
Monthly									
1971/72:									
July	118	164	72	92	117	133	154	130	122
August	125	108	82	119	118	167	174	160	135
September	147	125	121	144	154	154	141	143	151
October	77	60	120	84	87	34	128	48	70
November	76	83	100	88	79	51	101	58	70
December	140	151	119	101	121	127	144	129	130
January	133	93	41	188	134	146	145	149	139
February	126	142	176	144	156	119	139	120	138
March	107	160	134	116	117	58	152	71	95
April	118	94	116	117	123	74	124	86	107
May	129	205	157	70	128	107	137	112	122
June	112	297	170	134	133	104	106	104	120
1972/73:									
July	125	155	172	81	121	90	124	95	111
August	146	79	126	124	135	116	128	116	123
September	130	168	116	90	116	117	102	110	124
October	142	111	137	96	127	100	162	106	119
November									
December									
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
<u>Not adjusted for seasonal variation</u>									
1971/72:									
July	112	143	63	122	111	126	126	122	116
August	119	93	70	138	118	151	183	149	131
September	151	98	117	166	163	149	145	143	155
October	77	91	129	84	87	39	118	53	73
November	81	136	94	75	78	49	109	57	69
December	153	227	94	122	131	118	150	123	128
January	133	82	90	125	127	150	152	142	133
February	118	112	192	112	141	132	141	130	136
March	121	140	160	108	128	75	174	91	112
April	120	88	108	118	125	75	127	87	109
May	118	255	144	86	125	103	134	108	117
June	107	277	169	156	133	91	98	93	116
1972/73:									
July	119	135	151	107	115	85	102	89	104
August	139	69	108	144	135	105	135	108	124
September	134	132	112	104	123	113	105	110	117
October	142	169	146	96	126	113	150	116	122
November									
December									
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									

1/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 98 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and vegetable fibers.

2/ Based on 430 classifications in 1971.

3/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of the Census Method X-11. The new method of adjusting for seasonal variations is a continuing system which takes into account changing seasonal patterns. For detailed explanation of the new adjustment procedures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, The X-11 Variant of the Seasonal Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, Technical Paper No. 15, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

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12/72 Foreign Agricultural Trade

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$251 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development); and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued at \$251-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued at \$251-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. Data on shipments valued at less than \$251 are estimated on the basis of a 1-percent sample and are not compiled by commodity. They are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. When the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.